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MONDAY SPORTS WEEKEND BASEBALL Page 13

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Chamlong Srimuang, a leader in Thailand's May uprising, telling backers in Bangkok that he is ready to join in a coalition after polling ended on Sunday with anti-military parties holding a lead.

Thai Opposition Leads Vote 4 Anti-Military Parties to Seek Coalition

By Philip Shenon
BANGKOK — Leaders of four political parties opposed to military involvement in politics here said Sunday they were confident they could form a new government on the basis of unofficial returns from voting that was considered as a referendum on the future of Thailand's fragile democracy.

EC Devalues the Lira by 7%; Bundesbank to Lower Rates

By Brandon Mitchener
The lira on Sunday was effectively devalued by 7 percent against all other currencies in the European exchange-rate mechanism, in concert with an unprecedented Bundesbank pledge to significantly lower German interest rates on Monday, European Community officials said.

Key to German Cut: Which Rates?

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS — Any sign that Germany is lowering interest rates will be welcome news to all financial markets in Europe, but the key question analysts were asking Sunday night was "Which rates will be cut?"

After the Currency Realignment

Following are the new Ecu central rates (in units of national currencies per Ecu). Previous rates are in parentheses.

Lima on Full Alert After Capture of Guerrilla Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LIMA — The armed forces and the police were put on maximum alert on Sunday in anticipation of reprisals after the capture of Abimael Guzman Reynoso, the leader of the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla organization that has terrorized Peru for a dozen years.

Democrats' Coiffers Fill Fast Republicans See Fund-Raising Edge Vanish

By Stephen Labaton
WASHINGTON — Signaling problems with President George Bush's campaign, Mr. Bush's fund-raisers say they have fallen dramatically behind both their own projected targets and the pace of the Democratic money machine as the race heads into its final seven weeks.

Bonn Seeks Help on Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HATFIELD, England — Saying that his political stability was at risk, Germany appealed Sunday for help from other European Community governments in dealing with the huge influx of refugees and asylum-seekers that have prompted rightist attacks on foreigners.

Kiosk

Stage Being Set For ANC Talks

CAPE TOWN — Chief negotiators for the South African government and the African National Congress agreed on Sunday to meet on Monday to set the stage for a meeting between Nelson Mandela and President F. W. de Klerk.

General News

The commander of UN troops in Sarajevo said the fighting was far from over.

Business/Finance

Debt is rising but the burden is easing, the OECD says.

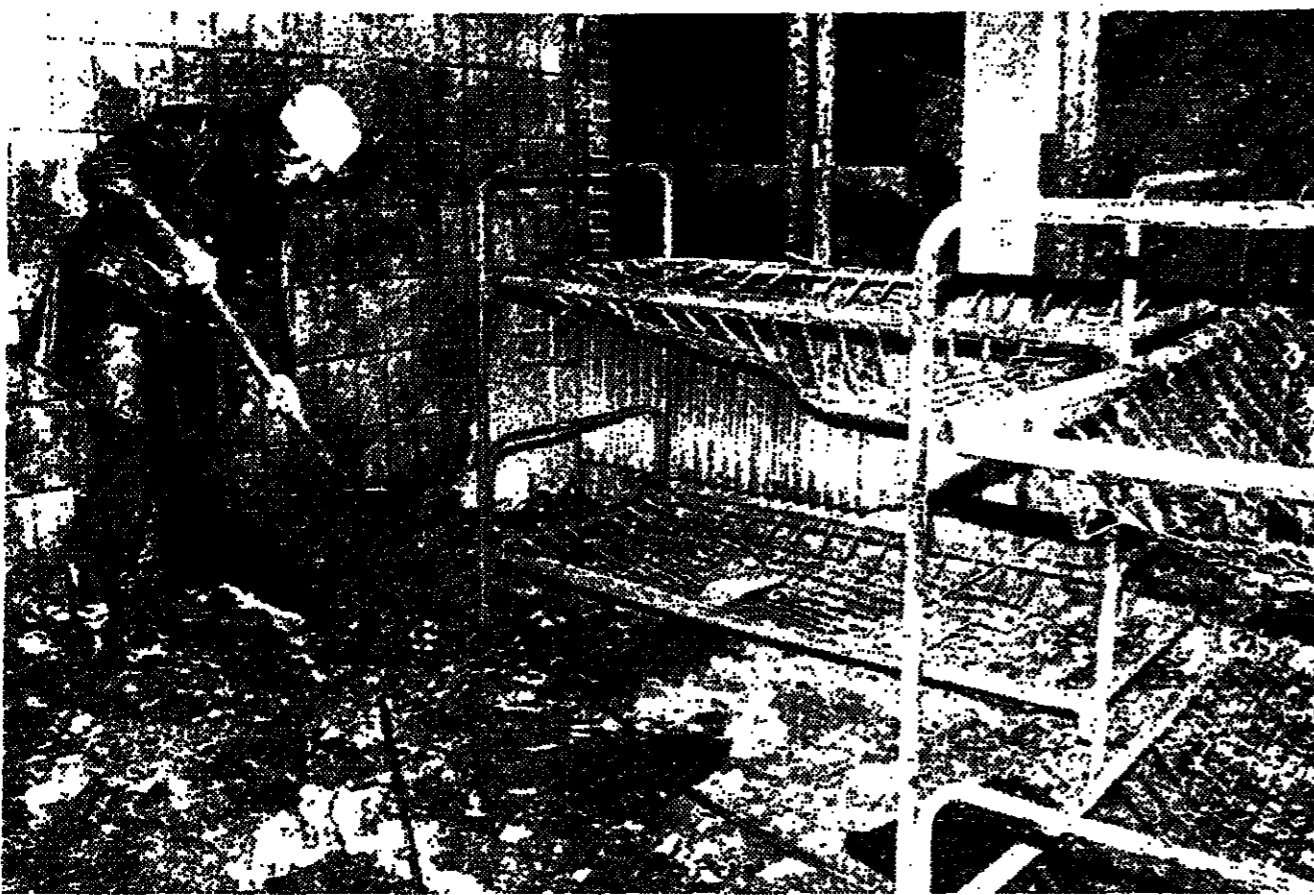


A CHAMPION STEPS DOWN — Nigel Mansell, announcing his retirement from Grand Prix auto racing. He was interrupted by a Williams Renault team official at Monza as he explained Sunday that he had failed to reach an agreement for 1993.

Windsors Tests the Limits of Royal Family Values

By Eugene Robinson
LONDON — For most of the last century, the British royal family could have given lessons to any image consultant in the world.





A Bremen fireman raking rubble from a fire-bombed refugee shelter Sunday after more attacks on immigrants swept across Germany.

# As Terror Goes On, Refugees Flee Hint Of German Trouble

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

FURSTENWALDE, Germany — Shouted rhythmic chants sounded faintly from the darkness. Marc Kingsley and the other foreigners, men and women from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Bulgaria and Romania, did not wait for explanations. They ran for their lives.

But Mr. Kingsley, a 19-year-old Liberian who fled civil strife in his own country and landed in Germany by happenstance, was not taking any chances on Saturday night.

"These Germans, they mess me up, they spit at me, they say I

should go back to my own country," he said. "I cannot even cross the street here. My life is not safe. Germans live and work in Liberia and no one disturbs them. I come here and German citizens can push me out of a bus and nothing happens."

This was the fourth straight weekend of widespread anti-refugee violence in Germany, a wave of attacks that shows no sign of ending, a painful evocation of the past that has contributed mightily to the most serious threat Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has faced in his 10 years in office.

Over the weekend, in one of more than a dozen incidents, a 4-year-old boy and a 6-year-old girl, both refugees from the war in Yugoslavia, were severely burned by a firebomb hurled by members of a neo-Nazi gang in a Western German town near Heidelberg.

In the Eastern village of Quedlinburg, where refugees have been attacked on five consecutive nights, 59 demonstrators were arrested and eight people were injured when right and leftist militants battled with the police on Saturday night.

This year, neo-Nazis have staged 970 violent attacks on foreigners, injuring 700 people and killing 10, according to Ernst Uhlir, head of the domestic intelligence agency in Hamburg. Mr. Uhlir told the magazine Spiegel that Germany should expect far-right extremists to exert increasing political power.

"The right-wing trail of death has just begun," he said.

The Interior Ministry says violence by right-wing extremists — nearly all of them attacks on foreigners — jumped from 270 in 1990 to 1,483 last year.

Germany's top-selling newspaper, Bild, published an unscientific poll this weekend in which a former SS officer, Franz Schönluber, chief of the far-right Republican Party, emerged as the top choice to be chancellor, winning 39 percent of more than 200,000 votes.

Mr. Kohl drew 23 percent, while the main opposition leader, a Social Democrat, Björn Engholm, won 19 percent.

Even though the poll has no value as a scientific measure of opinion, the result reflected increasing public dismay with the political mainstream. In a more accurate survey by the Infas Institute last week, 51 percent of Germans polled agreed that "Germany belongs to the Germans."

About one-quarter of those surveyed said they agreed with the right-wing slogan "Foreigners out!"

"The foreigners are hanging out there, plain to see, easy targets," said Police Commissioner Klaus-Peter Werner, who spent Saturday supervising beefed-up patrols of Furstenwalde's three camps.

Rumors had spread through the region that hundreds of neo-Nazis would gather at a downtown club, and then, emboldened by drink, attack some of the more than 1,000 refugees living in barracks that the former Communist government had used to house the foreign "guest workers."

The foreigners — most of them Eastern Europeans and Africans who fled war in Yugoslavia, anti-Turkish crackdowns in Bulgaria or civil violence in Liberia — spent the night in terror. Windows were covered with blankets to protect against firebombs. Children were moved to back rooms.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Georgian-Abkhazian Clashes Kill 2

TBILISI, Georgia (AP) — Two Georgian soldiers were killed and 13 were wounded in three separate clashes with Abkhazian separatists and other militants in western Georgia, officials said Sunday.

One clash occurred before dawn Sunday near the Abkhazian village of Beiskakhuva, said the Georgian interior ministry spokesman, Artyom Tsururov. He said Abkhazians attacked a Georgian post, killing one and seriously wounding four soldiers.

Mr. Tsururov also reported that a van transporting Georgian soldiers came under fire during the night near the city of Zugdidi, the stronghold of followers of the ousted president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia. As a result, one soldier was killed and one was wounded, he said.

### Israel Protests Sale of F-15s to Saudis

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel issued a protest on Sunday over President George Bush's plan to sell up to 72 F-15 warplanes to Saudi Arabia, which is officially at war with the Israelis.

"The government of Israel objects to the sale of weapons, and certainly sophisticated weaponry, to an Arab country at war with Israel," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government said in a statement.

"Israel has brought and will bring this position to the knowledge of those in power and the public in the United States," it added.

### Fischer Regains Lead in Chess Match

SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia (AP) — Bobby Fischer stunned Boris Spassky in just 40 moves Sunday to regain the lead in their \$5 million chess rematch, 3 to 2, after eight games. It was Mr. Fischer's second straight victory, and it occurred when Mr. Spassky was playing white, giving him the theoretical advantage.

Mr. Fischer won by exploiting a blunder by Mr. Spassky on move 31. Mr. Spassky moved his rook to c1, allowing a "knight fork" trap by Mr. Fischer in which Mr. Spassky had to lose either his queen or the rook in exchange for insufficient compensation.

On Saturday, Mr. Fischer lurked back a dangerous attack by Mr. Spassky to win Game 7. The first man to win 10 games will win the match.

### GAME 7 RUY LOPEZ

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky
1. e4	e5	12. h3	h8	23. Ng3	e4	34. ead3	h5
2. Nf3	Nc6	13. Nf1	h7	24. Nf4	h6	35. Kf2	h2
3. Bb5	d6	14. Ng3	g6	25. Nf3	g5	36. Ke3	Kf7
4. Be4	Nf6	15. Bg5	h6	26. Nf4	Qe2	37. Kf3	h2
5. O-O	Be7	16. Bc2	e5	27. Bc3	Qe3+	38. g4	h2
6. Bc3	Bf7	17. e4	e4	28. Nf1	Bc3	39. h4	Kf6
7. Bc3	d6	18. e4	e4	29. fxe3	Bd8	40. d6	Kd6
8. Qc2	O-O	19. Bc3	Qe5	30. Rcd3+	Bd8	41. g5	e5
9. Qc3	Ne5	20. Be4	Nxe4	31. Nf5	Bxe4	42. g6	Bf6
10. Bc2	e5	21. Nxe4	Be7	32. Nf5	Kf8	43. g7	Kf7
11. Nbd2	Be6	22. h4	h5	33. e4	h5	44. f7	resigns

### GAME 8 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer
1. d4	Nf6	11. Bc7	Ng7	21. Nf5	Qe7	31. Kc1	Nc3
2. e4	g6	12. d5	Ne7	22. Nf1	Ne7	32. Kc2	Nc3
3. Nc3	Bg7	13. Nc3	g6	23. Nc3	Bc5	33. Bc3	Nc2+
4. e4	d6	14. d4	Nc6	24. cxd5	Bc3	34. Bc2	Kf8
5. f3	O-O	15. O-O	Be6	25. Bf7	Bc7	35. Bc6	Ng7
6. Bc3	Ne6	16. Kf1	Ne8	26. g4	Nf7	36. Bc6	Kg7
7. Nge2	g6	17. Nf5	h5	27. g5	Kf8	37. Bf1	h7+
8. Qc2	h8	18. Nc3	h8	28. Bc3	h8	38. Kc1	Qc7+
9. f4	h5	19. Nc3	g5	29. Bf1	Ne5	39. Bf1	Qc3
10. h4	e5	20. Bc3	Nd4	30. Bf3	h7	40. Kc2	b4

White resigns

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Korean Air and Asiana Airlines will suspend regular passenger and cargo flights to Taipei beginning Tuesday, after Seoul's decision to switch diplomatic recognition to Beijing, the airlines announced Sunday. The South Korean Transport Ministry said Seoul and Beijing would open three days of talks in China on Wednesday to set up a regular air link between the two capitals. Korean Air and Asiana said their Seoul-Taipei-Hong Kong and Seoul-Taipei-Hong Kong-Bangkok flights would continue without stopovers in Taipei.

Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece predicted Sunday that a monthlong wave of strikes that have disturbed transport and other services would stop soon. "In the public sector participation is less than 30 percent and in the private sector nobody is striking," Mr. Mitsotakis said at a news conference in Salonika.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Nicaragua.
- TUESDAY: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Japan, Nicaragua.
- WEDNESDAY: Mexico, Papua New Guinea.
- THURSDAY: Angola.
- FRIDAY: Burundi, Chile.
- SATURDAY: Chile.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

# In French Town, Local Issues Overwhelm Europe

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MANTES-LA-JOLIE, France — While colorful campaign posters urging "yes" or "no" to a treaty on European union have cheered up the drab streets here in advance of the referendum next Sunday, the issues that really interest the population — unemployment, immigration, insecurity — have not changed.

The reasons are apparent. Youth unemployment now stands at 40 percent; 35 percent of the town's 45,000 inhabitants are immigrants, and crime is rampant. This helps to explain why the far-rightist National Front won 34.9 percent of votes here in March regional elections.

"The weight of these problems means it is hard to interest people in Europe," said Paul Picard, a Socialist who is the town's mayor. "They want to talk about local problems. It's difficult for them to think 10 years ahead. They think of today and tomorrow."

A European Community flag in the corner of his office confirmed the mayor's own European credentials, but he says he suspects he is in a minority.

"One way people have of telling politicians to pay attention to their local problems is to vote against the treaty," he said. With no poll results permitted in the week before the referendum, the last campaign poll made public Saturday gave a narrow 53 percent to 47 percent advantage to supporters of the treaty among decided voters. But even the government, which

hopes for a "yes," concedes that the outcome is too close to call.

What is already clear, though, is that many voter intentions are being shaped by reasons that have little to do with whether the treaty — and its plans to give the 12-nation European Community a single currency and a common foreign policy — are good or bad for France as a whole.

Rather, many French are viewing both the treaty and Europe through the far narrower prism of their own hopes and fears.

In the countryside around Mantes-la-Jolie, a town 60 kilometers (40 miles) west of Paris, hundreds of handwritten roadside signs confirm the pessimism of French farmers, who are angry over Community plans to reduce agricultural subsidies. The union treaty in fact makes no mention of farming, but their "no" vote is a certainty.

"No to Maastricht," some signs read, referring to the Dutch city where the treaty was signed last December. Others echo fears of foreign competition: "Japanese cars, Taiwanese electronics, American wheat, French unemployment." And similar protests can now be found throughout France.

In Mantes, where three people died in clashes between policemen and children of Arab immigrants last year, confidence is equally hard to find, not only because of racial tensions but also because unemployment is still rising.

"The local Renault and Peugeot car factories that used to employ 30,000 people each now only have jobs for 8,000 or 9,000," said Jean-Pierre, the manager of a local car-parts business who declined to give his full name. "Is this going to change with Europe? Things will get worse, I'm sure."

Certainly, with the French economy sliding into recession and many businessmen blaming high German interest rates for the high price of borrowing money, few people here expect ratification to bring a surge of new investment and fresh job opportunities. Nationwide, unemployment is 10 percent.

Didier Simonet, the president of the region's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that a poll of members showed they were split on the treaty, but that his own view was that France was not ready for it.

His particular concern, though, not an issue in the referendum, relates to plans to eliminate France's borders with its Community neighbors when a single regional market goes into effect next January. "In a town like Mantes-la-Jolie, which is a victim of immigration, it's worrying to have no police controls at borders," he said.

Fear of new immigration — not only from North Africa but also from Eastern Europe — is expected to result in large "no" votes in other towns and cities that account for many of France's 3 million immigrants in a population of 55 million. Yet probably no town in France has a

concentration of immigrants comparable to the neighborhood of Val-Fourne here.

Among its residents who vote next Sunday, however, "yes" posters proclaiming that "Europe Is Prosperity" bring cynical laughs.

Karin, who refused to disclose his surname, is a rare son of Algerian parents who acquired a good enough education to find work as an accountant. But he, too, sees nothing for Val-Fourne in the European treaty. "Anyway, I refuse to vote for a state like France," he said. "It has no interest in us."

In contrast, Georges Kerouane, an Algerian-born French citizen who runs the local chapter of Franco-Plus, an organization that helps immigrants, said he would vote "yes" because of a plan to create a European citizenship. "We may not be accepted as French in France, but we will be outside France," he said.

Oddly, here as elsewhere in France, the same reasons are often given to justify both "yes" and "no" positions — the treaty will and will not help economic growth, it will and will not bring greater security, it will and will not enable Europe to face American and Japanese competition, and so on.

Mr. Picard, 48, even mentioned immigration as a reason for backing the treaty, arguing that only a united Europe could help develop North Africa. "Until people can live well in their own countries, we'll never stop them from coming here," he said.

Managing the crisis if the verdict is "no," the paper said.

Mr. Mitterrand said the treaty would allow European construction "on an uncontested democratic base."

Those who turn to old resentments "are being singularly bypassed by history," Mr. Mitterrand told the Independent. La Republica of Italy and El Pais of Spain in an interview published Sunday. He expressed anger with those who invoke "mistrust of the Germans."

It was Chancellor Helmut Kohl who wanted unification of Germany to be parallel with unification of Europe and sought in the days after the fall of the Berlin Wall to begin the process of political union that ended in Maastricht, Mr. Mitterrand said. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

# Cabinet Carries On Fight for a 'Yes' as Mitterrand Recovers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France is "doing well" after a prostate operation, his personal physician, Dr. Claude Gohler, said Sunday.

Dr. Gohler was speaking as he left the urology department of the Cochin Hospital here, where Mr. Mitterrand underwent surgery on Friday.

Georges Kiejman, delegate minister of foreign affairs, who visited the president, said Mr. Mitterrand was slowly recovering from the operation. He is expected to leave the hospital in a few days. The president is reading and aware of everything that is going on, he said, adding that Mr. Mitterrand's activities as head of state had "never really been interrupted."

As the president recuperated, members

of his government continued their battle for a "yes" vote Sunday in the referendum on the European Community's Maastricht treaty.

In Hatfield, England, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said that a "no" victory would be a fatal blow to EC development.

Speaking after an informal meeting of the 12 EC foreign ministers during the weekend, he said the subject had been on the minds of his colleagues and had dominated his private conversations with them, although it was not on the formal agenda.

"I would say that there is great concern about the idea that France could reject the treaty," Mr. Dumas said at a news conference.

"Our partners do not believe that hypothesis," he said. "The 12 expressed their hope that the 'yes' would win."

"A French 'no' would produce an abrupt halt that could be fatal for the construction of Europe as we have known it for 40 years," he added.

Before he entered the hospital last week, Mr. Mitterrand urged voters to ignore "old resentments" and approve the treaty. His comments in an interview to three newspapers was only the second time this month that he had spoken publicly on the referendum. On Sept. 3 he held a three-hour televised debate with treaty opponents.

The Independent on Sunday of London said that Mr. Mitterrand softened his earlier assertion that a rejection of Maastricht would usher in chaos and end European integration. His words seem designed to cool the atmosphere and ease the task of

managing the crisis if the verdict is "no," the paper said.

Those who turn to old resentments "are being singularly bypassed by history," Mr. Mitterrand told the Independent. La Republica of Italy and El Pais of Spain in an interview published Sunday. He expressed anger with those who invoke "mistrust of the Germans."

It was Chancellor Helmut Kohl who wanted unification of Germany to be parallel with unification of Europe and sought in the days after the fall of the Berlin Wall to begin the process of political union that ended in Maastricht, Mr. Mitterrand said. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

# Anthony Perkins, Actor, Dies

By Steven Lee Myers  
New York Times Service

Anthony Perkins, the actor who starred in dozens of films and plays but was best known for his role as Norman Bates, the eerily soft-spoken psychopath in Alfred Hitch-

cock's classic thriller "Psycho," died Saturday at his home in Hollywood. He was 60 years old.

He died of complications from AIDS, according to Leslie Dart, a publicist who said she was speaking for the family. She said that as Mr. Perkins became increasingly ill last week, he wanted to explain his condition.

"I chose not to go public about this," he said, "because, to misquote Casablanca, I'm not too much to be had in public, but it doesn't take much to see that the problems of one old actor don't amount to a hill of beans in this crazy old world."

Although he began his career as a teen-idol, Mr. Perkins created in "Psycho," one of his early films, a

persona that has become a part of American iconography.

The son of the actor Osgood Perkins, he was born in New York City on April 4, 1932. From childhood, he wanted to be an actor, working in amateur productions and later in summer stock and television. After enrolling at Rollins College in Florida, he transferred to Columbia University, acting in his first film, "The Actress," in 1953, while still a student.

Shortly before he was to graduate in 1954, he auditioned with Eila Kazan for a role in "East of Eden" that he eventually lost to another young unknown actor, James Dean. But Mr. Kazan asked him to replace John Kerr as the sensitive adolescent, Tom Lee, in the Broadway play "Tea and Sympathy."

His role in that play, which ran for 54 weeks, caught the attention of Hollywood, where filmmakers saw a new teen-idol in the tall, gawky, but attractive young man. In his second film, "Friendly Persuasion," he played a young Quaker torn between his religious beliefs and the need to defend his family



Anthony Perkins was best known for his role in "Psycho."

# ROYALS: Crumbling Image

(Continued from page 1)

divorced. Prince Andrew is separated from the Duchess of York, Sarah Ferguson. Charles and Diana seldom appear together in public and are said to lead increasingly separate lives.

Queen Elizabeth herself remains beyond reproach, except perhaps as a mother who might have taught her children more about forging and maintaining intimate relationships. But what Buckingham Palace calls the "feeding frenzy" of press revelations about the younger royals has emboldened commentators to question the queen's role and status, if not her person.

And some students of the royal family see wider implications for British society in the Windsors' fall from grace.

"If you look at Britain as the last free circus in the Western world, then this is a marvelous part of it," said John Pearson, author of "The Ultimate Family," a study of the Windsors' image-making over the years. "But the monarchy is the linchpin of this old class system that we have. If you show that the apex of the whole system of titles, snobbery and landed classes is not to be taken seriously, then you can't take any of it seriously."

The British public seems ambivalent about all this. Public-opinion surveys show that an overwhelmingly majority of respondents want the monarchy to stay. But they also have shown themselves much more willing than ever to have fun at the expense of the royals' dignity.

After The Sun, Britain's biggest-selling tabloid, published a transcript of a telephone conversation between Diana and a male friend in which the future queen is heard to prattle and purr, the newspaper set up a special telephone number where callers could hear the actual tape. More than 90,000 people called in the first few days, before a watchdog agency shut the hot line down.

But while the British royals may not be the most powerful monarchs

in the world, and they may not even be the richest, they remain the grandest. While Scandinavian kings and queens pedal around on bicycles, Queen Elizabeth and her brood still bask in the mystique of royalty and all its trappings.

The 1936 abdication of King Edward VIII was a setback, but the House of Windsor recovered with Queen Elizabeth's ascension to the throne in 1952. More recently, the wedding of Charles and Diana at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1981 captivated the world.

It is the apparently shaky state of Charles and Diana's marriage, and not the bare-breasted antics of the Duchess of York, that most worries those concerned about the monarchy's survival. If Charles and Diana divorce, Charles's reign as king would be compromised before it begins — the British monarch serves as head of the Church of England, which does not recognize divorce.

Beautiful and dazzling, Diana was expected to carry the royal magic forward into the 21st century. Now, some ask whether she will ever be queen at all.

Queen Elizabeth was under strong pressure on Sunday to start paying tax and pruned the nearly \$10 million (\$19.5 million) annual bill paid by the state to support the royal family, Reuters reported from London.

Mr. Major "should pluck up the courage to tell the Queen the time is overdue for her to pay taxes, as all her subjects do," the Sunday Mirror said in an editorial.

Robert Sheldon, chairman of the parliamentary public accounts committee, said it would be unlikely that Mr. Major would not raise the subject of money during his session with the queen.

A recent poll among Britons found that 90 percent believed the queen should pay income tax on a time magazine last month at \$11.7-billion.

## The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America: Sunny days and cool nights will be featured through Thursday in New York City, Washington, D. C., and Boston. An area from Chicago to Toronto will be warmer than average with a few showers and a thunderstorm in Chicago on Tuesday, but California will remain dry with sunshine much of the time.

Europe: Moderate, mainly dry weather with cool nights is slated through Thursday in London, Paris and Brussels. Berlin and Munich will be warmer than average with a few showers and a thunderstorm in Munich on Tuesday, but California will remain dry with sunshine much of the time.

Asia: Showers will dampen Korea Tuesday with pleasant weather beginning at midweek. It will shower at times through Wednesday in Seoul. Heavy rain will be not with diminishing white Singapore, Manila and Bangkok remains hot with scattered thunderstorms each day.

Region	City	Today	Tomorrow
Europe	Algarve	67-82	67-82
	Amsterdam	58-66	58-66
	Antwerp	58-66	58-66
	Berlin	58-66	58-66
	Birmingham	58-66	58-66
	Boston	58-66	58-66
	Brussels	58-66	58-66
	Cardiff	58-66	58-66
	London	58-66	58-66
	Madrid	58-66	58-66
Asia	Bangkok	82-90	82-90
	Beijing	67-75	67-75
	Hong Kong	75-83	75-83
	Manila	82-90	82-90
	New Delhi	75-83	75-83
	Seoul	67-75	67-75
	Singapore	82-90	82-90
	Taipei	75-83	75-83
	Tokyo	67-75	67-75
	Yokohama	67-75	67-75

Region	City	Today	Tomorrow
Africa	Algiers	67-75	67-75
	Cairo	67-75	67-75
	Johannesburg	67-75	67-75
	London	67-75	67-75
	Los Angeles	67-75	67-75
	Madrid	67-75	67-75
	Manila	67-75	67-75
	Paris	67-75	67-75
	Seoul	67-75	67-75
	Tokyo	67-75	67-75

Region	City	Today	Tomorrow
Latin America	Buenos Aires	67-75	67-75
	Caracas	67-75	67-75
	London	67-75	67-75
	Los Angeles	67-75</	



صحة من الامم

CAMPAIGN '92 / LEFT AND RIGHT IN CLINTON

Clinton as Chameleon: Diverse Advisers Claim Him as Theirs

ELECTION NOTES

A Bush Veto Plan for Democrats on Spending

WASHINGTON — Trying to sharpen its differences with Congress over spending priorities, the Bush administration has singled out 7 of 13 appropriations bills for vetoes in a showdown with Democratic leaders less than three weeks before the new fiscal year starts.

The veto strategy could provoke a governmental upheaval in the final weeks of the presidential campaign. The 1993 fiscal, or federal spending, year starts Oct. 1, and if no compromise is reached, temporary spending measures would be needed to keep the federal government running.

"I think the way things are developing, with Congress' typical handling of appropriations bills, that vetoes are inevitable," a White House official said. "It could mean the possible shutdown of government."

Administration officials said they thought that the vetoes would bolster President George Bush's image as a spending cutter as he seeks to portray Bill Clinton and the Democratic Congress as advocates of unrestrained taxing and spending.

"The test is simple. If a spending bill is greater than the level in the president's budget, we won't sign it."

Five spending bills — defense, energy and water, military construction, legislative branch and foreign operations — fall within the president's proposals.

But vetoes loom for the seven others, some of which involve ideology as well as spending, according to lists prepared by the administration and the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee: oil leasing, the abortion "gag rule," legal services, abortion in the District of Columbia, transportation, postal services and veterans affairs. (NYP)

The Perot Peril Menaces Bush Hopes in Texas

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot is tantalizing his remaining supporters with suggestions that he might resuscitate his presidential campaign, but experts think his most significant role in the race may be the threat he poses of taking a few percentage points away from Mr. Bush in their home state of Texas.

Mr. Perot's name seems certain to be on the ballot in all 50 states, according to Richard Winger, editor of Ballot Access News, a San Francisco newsletter. Petitions have been filed in 49 states and were due to be handed over in Arizona. If Mr. Perot does revive his aborted presidential candidacy, he could influence the overall results — most importantly, many political analysts believe, by taking enough votes from the president to tip Texas, with its 32 electoral votes, into Mr. Clinton's column.

Edward J. Rollins, the Republican political consultant who briefly worked for the Perot campaign, said, "I fully expect him to get back in."

"He hates the fact that people called him a quitter," said Mr. Rollins, who was hired to help run the Perot campaign earlier this year but resigned in disgust in July, just before Mr. Perot pulled out.

"The only way he saves his reputation is to jump in again, and there's nobody left in Dallas to tell him not to do it. He knows he isn't going to be president now, but he wants to be able to say, 'I stood up, and I laid out the tough agenda.'"

A major element in Mr. Perot's ultimate decision may be his appraisal of Mr. Bush's chances. He has spoken with increasing contempt of the president's economic record and programs, but has been much more tolerant of Democratic shortcomings.

Mr. Perot's political strength appears to be concentrated in the Southwest, the Mountain States and the West. Polls in California and Arizona late last month put him in double digits, and in his home state of Texas, upon which the president is counting heavily, a Dallas Morning News survey early this month showed what amounted to a three-way tie, even with no active Perot electoral effort.

But if Mr. Perot campaigned actively next month and mounted an extensive television campaign, argues Kevin Phillips, the Republican analyst, he could win as much as 10 percent in Arizona, California and Texas — mainly from areas like Orange County in southern California, Silicon Valley in northern California and the Phoenix, Dallas and Houston suburbs. Such votes, Mr. Phillips believes, would be cast by Republican centrists and "would come disproportionately from Bush." Florida, Colorado and New Mexico are other targets of opportunity. (NYP)

Quote-Unquote

Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate majority leader, on Mr. Bush's condemnation of "gridlock government," resulting from having Congress controlled by one party and the White House the other: "The reality is, and everybody in America knows this, there is not going to be a Republican Congress. There is not the slightest chance that there'll be a Republican Congress. And so if Americans do believe that gridlock is the problem, the only way to resolve it is to elect a Democratic president." (IHT)

Away From the Hustings

• The University of Wisconsin, one of the first colleges in the nation to adopt a "speech code" prohibiting students from uttering racist or sexist slurs, voted to repeal it. Wisconsin's acknowledgment that its code might violate students' First Amendment rights, in part a result of a recent Supreme Court ruling, also signals a nationwide trend against the campus rules that ban certain words in the name of "political correctness."

• The U.S. judge in Newark, New Jersey, who has handled major liability cases on the risks of smoking, has withdrawn from a much-publicized case just days after he was dismissed from another case after complaints from tobacco makers. Judge H. Lee Sarokin withdrew from a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court in the case of Cipollone v. Liggett, the first case in which the estate of a smoker who died of lung cancer won damages from the tobacco industry.

• The New York City Council is ready to adopt a law making it the first city in the country to force the tobacco and advertising industries to pay for anti-smoking advertisements. The bill, passed unanimously by the Council's Health Committee, would also ban smoking anywhere in public schools.

• About 250 demonstrators clashed with the police in Simi Valley, California, during a protest against a white supremacist outside the courthouse where four Los Angeles policemen were tried for the Rodney G. King beating. Richard Barrett, from the Mississippi-based Nationalist Movement, called for a rally in favor of the four policemen. One supporter showed up.

• Eighteen striking teachers, cited for contempt and jailed by a judge in Providence, Rhode Island, were temporarily released so they could get back to negotiations aimed at ending the 11-day walkout in nearby Warwick. The talks ended inconclusively and the teachers were returned to their cells. No additional negotiations were immediately scheduled.

• Two earthquakes rattled areas south of Anchorage, Alaska. One of them was 4.5 on the Richter scale, the other 5.7. Tremors measured 4.5 on the Richter scale, the other 5.7.

• Prolonged use of cocaine may be responsible for a sharp increase in the number of people experiencing cerebral hemorrhage, a type of stroke, according to a study conducted at the Yale University School of Medicine.

• A Panamanian freighter rescued 167 people from a sinking California fishing vessel and arrived ashore at the U.S. Coast Guard's Terminal Island base near Los Angeles. Rescued passengers were believed to be undocumented Chinese immigrants, the Coast Guard said. AP, NYT, AP, AFP

U.S. Abandons Tritium Project

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has scrapped a \$6-billion nuclear-weapon production project that was once its highest priority — the development of a new nuclear reactor to produce tritium, a key component of nuclear warheads.

Energy Secretary James D. Watkins said he and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney had agreed that the nation has at least enough tritium to last until 2012. Accordingly, Mr. Watkins said, what was once a crash program to build a new reactor to produce the radioactive gas should be "deferred immediately,

By Michael Kelly  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If a man is known by the company he keeps, Bill Clinton is clearly a left-leaning liberal. He is also a right-leaning moderate. In foreign policy he is a United Nations multinationalist and an America-first interventionist.

In a city where every Democrat suddenly wants to be his friend, Mr. Clinton is a man for all advisers.

The Democratic presidential nominee's economic advisers include a former planning commissioner for Santa Monica, California, a city so leftist that some conservatives call it "the People's Republic of Santa Monica." They also include policy analysts for a group so centrist that some liberals accuse it of trying to turn Democrats into Republicans.

His foreign-policy advisers range from dovish former Carter administration figures to adherents of the philosophy of Senator Henry M. Jackson, the former hawkish Democrat from Washington State.

In the Democrats' first real season of hope since 1976, all these people apparently find evidence in the nominee's policies and oratory that in his secret heart he is one of them.

Mr. Clinton is, as he likes to say, "pro-business and pro-labor." It is "for economic growth and for protecting the environment," is "for affirmative action but against quotas," is "for keeping abortion legal while 'making it as rare as possible.'"

The candidate, his advisers and his supporters all contend that this sort of amorphous talk is a result of an intellectually honest search for answers that avoid the polarization that has come to characterize the national debate.

But others, most notably the Republican opponents who have attacked him as being more liberal than he lets on, see in Mr. Clinton's blurred outline a familiar creature of U.S. politics — the shape-changer who becomes what each beholder wishes to see.

Whatever the truth, it is undeniable that sharply diverse groups of ideologues claim Mr. Clinton as one of theirs.

"Progressives are getting behind Mr. Clinton in a big way because we recognize that he is at least open to being pushed," said Jamin Raskin, who teaches law at American University in Washington and is a former counsel to the Reverend Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition.

"There is a sense among progressives that Mr. Clinton's election would create a real swing in the political spectrum that would create all sorts of openings for creative policymaking," Mr. Raskin said.

He and other intellectuals of the Democrats' progressive wing generally regard with satisfaction most of the policy choices made by Mr. Clinton and the party this year.

"The cultural issues — abortion, civil rights, gay rights — have all been decided on the left," Mr. Raskin said. "The prominence of gay and lesbian rights in the Democratic platform is just extraordinary."

But centrist Democrats say that Mr. Clinton belongs to them.

Elaine Kamarck, a leading Democratic policy expert of the Progressive Policy Institute, the policy arm of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council, of which Mr. Clinton was an early member, said:

"Basically, Democrats all agree that government should be activist. But we who are involved in the new thinking of the party believe in an activist approach that is nonbureaucratic, as distinct from the Great Society liberalism."

"We believe in an approach that avoids false choices. I think that from the way Bill Clinton governs, his instincts are very much those of a new Democrat. You can see that in the way he will not cede the family-values debate to the opposition and in the way he stresses personal responsibility and belief in a strong interventionist foreign policy."

A good example of how these various stripes ideologues find in Mr. Clinton a reasonably comfortable intellectual home can be seen in the formulation of the campaign's central policy document, the economic plan known as "Putting People First," which the candidate introduced in a June speech to the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Mr. Clinton's more liberal advisers maintain that the plan represents a triumph of their viewpoint, with its emphasis on large new programs of government spending as an investment in the future economy over the need for drastically cutting the federal debt.

The more conservative advisers say the document bears their mark with its call for large-scale changes in the federal welfare program stressing the obligations that recipients of tax-dollar largess owe to society.

The plan was largely conceived by two senior advisers, Robert Reich and Ira Magaziner, committed liberals who are both longtime friends of the candidate.

An additional but lesser contribution came from Derek Shearer, the former Santa Monica planning commissioner who is also a longtime Clinton friend. The result, says one left-leaning Democratic policy analyst, is a "clear victory for the progressive side."

"The big choice was whether to stress an investment economy, with increased government spending, which would entail some new taxes, or to focus on reducing the deficit and middle-class tax cuts," the analyst said. "Clinton went with the latter; he made all the big decisions the right way."



Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee, extending a long arm to students after a speech at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana.

MONEY: Republican Fund-Raising Falters, While Pace of Democrats' Effort Picks Up

(Continued from page 1)

use, the Clinton campaign's finance director.

Republicans report they raised \$7.9 million in August, and they now believe that the Bush-Quayle ticket has fallen so far off its anticipated revenues that September and October will have their heaviest fund-raising months.

Professional fund-raisers in both parties say they expect that the Republicans will ultimately be able to use the aura of incumbency to raise as much money as they need.

But in an indication of concern, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, persuaded Robert A. Moshbacher two weeks ago to return to his old job as the party's top money man, taking away some of the authority from Bobby Holt, a Texas oil executive and friend of Mr. Bush.

"We still have a long ways to go," Mr. Moshbacher said. "We've just made the transition from the primaries, putting a new team in place, and the money is now coming in."

He and his counterparts at the Democratic Party acknowledged that it is always easier to raise money for a candidate who donors think will win, and that when it came to persuading contributors to part with their money the polls in

recent weeks had been working in Mr. Clinton's favor.

The Democrats reported that they had spectacular money drives in the last three months and that the campaign was so flush with cash that Mr. Clinton would not have to appear at any fund-raising events after this month, freeing his schedule to concentrate full time on winning votes.

Robert A. Farmer, the treasurer of the Clinton-Gore campaign and the top fund-raiser behind the effort of Michael S. Dukakis four years ago, said he expected that by the end of the month the campaign would be close to exceeding the \$53 million record in soft-money collections for the party set during Mr. Dukakis's general-election campaign.

The Victory '92 account, one of several Republican soft-money accounts, has received only about \$5 million of the \$46 million it hoped to raise.

Loopholes in campaign financing laws permit unlimited amounts of soft money, which has an enormous impact on the race by paying for voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives, for general party advertising and for federal, state and municipal candidates who run on slates with the presidential contenders.

Such money may also be used to pay legal and accounting costs, salaries for campaign officials and the multimillion-dollar costs of winding down campaign operations.

Democrats, however, remain cautious about predicting that they will raise more and spend more than the Republicans, and they note that raising more money, as

Mr. Dukakis did in 1988, does not assure victory.

"A sitting incumbent should be able to raise the money he needs," said Mr. Emanuel.

Advertisement for Mandarin Oriental hotels. It features a stylized fan logo and lists various hotel locations: The Oriental, Bangkok; Mandarin Oriental, Hong Kong; Mandarin Oriental, Jakarta; Mandarin Oriental, Macau; Mandarin Oriental, Manila; Mandarin Oriental, San Francisco; The Oriental, Singapore; The Excelsior, Hong Kong. It also includes contact information for the hotel group.

Astronauts Keep Busy On Shuttle

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Astronauts on the space shuttle Endeavour took photographs of Japan and gave frogs hormone injections Sunday as they started work on dozens of Japanese and American experiments.

The shuttle lifted into space Saturday on its weeklong mission with a crew of seven that includes the first married couple in space, Jan Davis and Mark Lee; the first Japanese, Mamoru Mohri, and Mae Jemison, the first black woman in space.

Also aboard were two fish, four frogs, 180 hornets, 7,600 flies and 30 fertilized chicken eggs, the prime subjects of the laboratory research mission.

Early Sunday, Ms. Jemison gave the four female South African clawed frogs hormone injections to induce ovulation. Later, the frog eggs will be fertilized and their development monitored for effects of weightlessness.

Ms. Davis began a study Sunday of possible genetic effects of cosmic radiation on fruit fly larvae.

The astronauts also took photographs of Japan, central Russia and the Sahara Desert.

Later Saturday, Ms. Jemison used heating filaments to vaporize metal samples inside glass bulbs filled with pressurized gas. Scientists hope the evaporation experiment will yield evenly dispersed particles, a task difficult on Earth because gravity distorts the process.

The experiments were performed inside Spacelab, the bus-sized laboratory module in the cargo bay linked to the cabin by a tunnel.

Mr. Lee, the payload commander, powered up the lab on Saturday, once Endeavour settled in its 187-mile-high orbit. He was the first to float into the laboratory, followed by Mr. Mohri.

Mr. Lee spent his first hours inside Spacelab struggling with a leaky valve in a water-circulating system needed to cool glass, metal and crystal furnaces, all Japanese experiments. The instruments remained off as engineers on the ground assessed the problem.

"Nothing has been ruined or lost at this stage," Alice Dorries, a spokeswoman at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, said Sunday.

Iran Sets Amnesty for 1,834

Agence France-Press

TEHRAN — Iran is to release or reduce sentences for 1,834 prisoners to mark the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammed. Tehran radio reported Sunday.

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# Saddam's Activities Indicate Coup Fear, U.S. Officials Say

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has moved vans full of communication equipment to his ancestral home of Tikrit, and Bush administration officials said he appeared to be establishing an alternative command post, possibly as a precaution against a potential coup.

The equipment is suited for the command and control of military forces and for directing other government functions. According to intelligence reports, the equipment has been moved in recent weeks, and some of it is believed to be operating.

Administration officials cannot say for certain why the equipment is being moved, and they acknowledge the possibility that it may be a trick by the Iraqis, but the prevailing interpretation is that Mr. Saddam may be creating a refuge in the event of a coup attempt.

"I'd look at something like that as an alternate command post," an administration official said. "It is not a hardened facility. It is more like a field-deployed site to keep in communication. Because it is in the vicinity of Tikrit, it's caught our attention."

Tikrit has long been a stronghold for the Iraqi leader, who was born in a small village near the city, about 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of Baghdad.

Tikrit, in a region dominated by Sunni Muslims, is protected by intense security and has benefited considerably from spending by the

Saddam government. Many of the top officials in the Iraqi government come from Tikrit.

Phoebe Marr, an expert on Iraq at the National War College, said, "Tikrit is his home and a place where he feels safe."

"This is a society in which family and clan ties are important," she said. "Tikritis play a dominant role in the security and military system, which keeps Saddam in power."

Mr. Saddam has defied the predictions of U.S. and Saudi officials who believed he would be overthrown after the war in the Gulf. Ruthless in rooting out his opposition, and with an effective intelligence service, he has maintained a grip on Iraqi affairs.

Nonetheless, there was at least one recent challenge to his rule, an assassination attempt in June, according to U.S. intelligence reports. Several Iraqi officials planned to ambush Mr. Saddam's motorcade, but the plot was foiled, and it was the plotters who were ambushed, the reports said.

The movement of the communications gear to Tikrit has been closely monitored by U.S. intelligence. Because the equipment is deemed vulnerable to a U.S. bombing attack, the movement is not seen as a precaution against a U.S. air strike.

Typically, Mr. Saddam has built deep underground bunkers, fortified by layers of concrete, to protect against bombing raids. There is no sign that such a bunker is being constructed for the communications gear.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin meeting Sunday with spiritual leaders of Ethiopian Jews who have been demanding the authority to perform religious rituals, such as marriages and burials, according to their ancient traditions but not in conformity with the religious doctrines of Israel, to which they have immigrated. Carrying open parasols indoors is among the practices of the immigrant settlers.

## For Now, Israelis Have Faith in Rabin

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the reaction to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's assertions of Israel's willingness to withdraw from parts of the annexed Golan Heights has been the equanimity with which his proposals have been received by the Israeli public.

From interviews with Israelis and commentaries in the Israeli press, it appears that part of the reason for the quiet reaction is public confidence in Mr. Rabin's cunning and the long and politically significant link between his reputation and the Golan Heights, going back to 1967 when, as the armed forces chief of staff, he directed the campaign that captured the area from Syria.

Since then, he has often spoken of its strategic value to Israel, going so far as to assert, just before the June elections that brought his Labor Party to power, that Israel would never climb down from the Golan.

Given these statements, it might seem that many Israelis would feel betrayed by what is apparently the softening of Mr. Rabin's stand. Indeed, his statements brought howls from Jewish settler groups in the occupied territories.

They call Judea and Samaria, and viewed it as an ideological heritage of Israel to be filled with settlements of believers in "greater Israel," Sinai, which was returned to Egypt after 1979, "belonged to the army and a minority of those loving the wilderness and diving," he wrote.

But it was the Labor Party that, in that same emotional sense, "took the Golan Heights," Mr. Shalev wrote. He described the heights as a land dear to the pioneer spirit that characterized the founders of that party.

Many Israelis noted that 60 percent of the Golan settlers voted for Labor in the June elections.

"The Golan Heights, practically and conceptually, is embedded in Rabin's blood," the newspaper said.

Would such a man give up the heights easily? The Israeli public seems to think it unlikely.

The muted response also suggests that Mr. Rabin's political honeymoon with the Israeli public is not over yet.

Another part of the generally accepting attitude is a conviction that seems widespread among Israelis, that, after the Soviet Union's collapse, after the crushing defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War, and after the demonstrated willingness of Palestinians and most other Arabs to make peace with Israel, this

country can afford to explore opportunities for peace. The next round of talks between Israel and the Arabs opens Monday in Washington.

The sense of breathing space is enhanced by a warning of this country's crucial relationship with the United States. After months of opposition from President George Bush, American loan guarantees that will make it easier for Israel to borrow billions of dollars to build housing will soon be made.

Still, it is Mr. Rabin's personality and leadership that remains the focus in Israeli eyes. Had it been someone else making the pledges to Syria, it is doubtful that the Israeli reaction would have been as docile as it is at the moment.

In his statements on the Golan Heights, it appears that Mr. Rabin has been careful to place many conditions on his offer to Syria, evidently to reassure Israelis that he will negotiate a waterproof deal with the Syrians, and to prepare Israel for the idea that if peace is to come, some of the Golan must be returned.

Mr. Rabin made it clear that Israel must preserve a military presence on the heights. He said that it mattered little if "20 or 13 settlements" remained on the heights, but he never said all settlements would be removed. Finally, he made it clear that he would trade only a little land, and then only for a total peace complete with commercial, diplomatic, social and political ties with Syria.

These conditions are hard for Syria to swallow. But Mr. Rabin noted that if Syria is truly willing to make peace, it is not logical that it would do so without being given anything.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

## An Effort in UN to Seize Blocked Iraqi Funds

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States, Britain and France are planning a new Security Council resolution in the coming weeks to seize blocked Iraqi funds so as to buy food and medicine for needy Iraqi Kurds and start compensating victims of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has warned the Security Council that more than 3 million Kurds living in the mountains of northern Iraq, who are already short of food and fuel as a result of a 10-month blockade by the Iraqi Army, face the threat of famine and extreme hardship.

As a result, the United Nations is drawing up plans for a new relief operation that would bring food, fuel, and shelter to the Kurds from neighboring Turkey and Iran unless Baghdad begins to cooperate with UN relief activities.

To help finance this and other relief operations in Iraq, the three permanent Western members of the Security Council are preparing a resolution authorizing the United Nations to take possession of \$1 billion or so of the roughly \$4 billion worth of Iraq's overseas assets frozen after the invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Most of these assets are believed to be in the United States.

Under the Western proposal, 30 percent of these unblocked funds would be given to the Geneva-based body that the Security Council has already created to receive, assess, and pay compensation claims arising out of Iraq's takeover of Kuwait and the widespread destruction of property that followed. The total compensation bill has been estimated at \$100 billion.

A smaller portion of the funds would be used to cover the expenses of the special commission the Security Council set up to find and destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

The United Nations would try to spend the remainder of the money on the purchase and distribution of food, medicine, and other essentials to needy Iraqis. In Washington, a Bush administration official who demanded anonymity said that the Kurds would have a large claim on assistance financed by Iraqi assets.

The United States and its allies began working on their plan to seize some of Iraq's blocked assets

after President Saddam Hussein rejected a Security Council offer this summer to allow Iraq to sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil every six months to finance essential imports and compensate those who suffered during the Kuwait takeover. Baghdad said the right control the United Nations planned to exercise over the operation was an insult to its sovereignty.

## A Dark Future for the Surviving Somali Children

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service  
MOGADISHU, Somalia — This country is far from an end to the famine that is killing its people, and the prospects for peace seem as remote as ever. But already some foreign relief workers and Somalis are asking: What about the children who live through this crisis?

They wonder what will become of the emaciated 12-year-old boy in Baidoa who lives beneath a tree with his two younger siblings. The boy's parents have already starved to death; if he does not do the same, he faces life as an orphan in a country with no government and no "safety net" of social services to care for him.

There is concern about the future of a child at a feeding center who sees old people being beaten with tree branches by young armed thugs for the simple act of begging for a few extra spoonfuls of rice. The child himself was thrashed on the head with sticks for standing up before his turn to be fed — an indelible lesson in the use of force and the power of the gun in a society that has descended into anarchy.

And there is despair for the 16-year-old boy at the Mogadishu airport who walked up to an unarmed security guard for a foreign relief agency and pumped four shots from an AK-47 assault rifle into the man's back, for no other reason than that the man belonged to a different clan.

In one sense, these children can be considered more fortunate than the rest because they have survived. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of Somalis are dying each day from famine and disease, and the vast majority are the children.

But for those who survive, there are troubling questions about the

long-term emotional and physical scars they will carry. The United Nations Children's Fund has estimated that some 95 percent of Somalis under age 10 — about 1 million children — are malnourished, half of them severely. Those who live will likely be physically and mentally stunted for life, one UNICEF official has said.

In addition, most Somali children have not been to school in four years, many have lost their parents and siblings to war or starvation, and all are growing up

in short supply here, the children of Somalia make their own toys. From old bedspreads, they make striking replicas of machine guns, down to the safety catches and identifying marks; for U.S.-made M-16s, they even include American military insignia. One group of children at Mogadishu's Digfer hospital used mud to duplicate walkie-talkies they see expatriate relief workers carrying. In Baidoa, the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hempstone, bought from a little boy the wooden likeness of an AK-47, now on display in the ambassador's Nairobi home.

Ms. Hinkle said she became most aware of the problems that lie ahead for Somalia when she was dispatched from Mogadishu to the regional hospital at Baidoa. At a tea shop across the street from the

hospital, she saw an angry teenager toting an AK-47, shouting at the waitresses and brimming with hostility. When asked about the weapon, the teenager said: "This is my best friend. This has been my best friend since I was 13. I sleep with this gun. I take this gun with me everywhere."

Even in the midst of despair, some relief workers and Somalis say they see signs for optimism, if only in the resilience of children who have experienced unspeakable horror.

Outside the Red Cross compound in famine-stricken Baidoa one day last week, a group of children had found a ball and were playing soccer. A Somali translator named Adan Gedi Adan said, "When you see them playing football, there is a hope."

## Iran Presses Claim To 3 Islands in Gulf Arab Neighbors Are Uneasy

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service  
MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran, emerging as the region's dominant power after the defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War, has heightened a confrontation with Arab neighbors over three disputed islands in the Gulf.

Iran last week denounced a statement by eight Arab countries, including Syria, an ally, that criticized its attempts to annex the islands, jointly ruled by Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

Tehran's stance is part of a growing Iranian assertiveness, Arab leaders contend.

"Since the end of the war, we have seen an increase in Iranian activity in the region," an Arab diplomat said. "The Iranians are the principal backers of the Islamic government in Sudan and the Islamic opposition groups in North Africa. They are building bridges with Muslim groups in the republics of the former Soviet Union. They want us to remember it is not just the United States that will be a player here in the years to come."

U.S. military officials said Iran may be trying to take control of the islands, strategically located at the entrance to the Gulf, to counter military cooperation between the United States and Gulf nations. They also speculated that the annexation may be part of plans for expanding Iran's navy.

Arab diplomats said they could not allow Iran to occupy the islands.

"We must be firm about respecting the boundaries that are in place to avoid further confrontations," a high-ranking Arab official said. "These boundary disputes can lead to a series of regional wars."

The islands — Abu Musa, Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb — have been ruled for two decades by Iran and Sharjah, one of seven sheikhdoms that constitute the United Arab Emirates. A 1971 agreement allowed an Iranian garrison to be stationed on Abu Musa.

The citizens of the two nations had an uneasy coexistence, although Iran never acknowledged sovereignty by the emirates. But this spring, Iran, citing security reasons, began to expel certain citizens of the emirates, and now only allows expatriates with Iranian permits to remain.

Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers, who met last week in Jidda, denounced Iranian moves as a threat to regional peace and a blatant violation of the good-neighborly relations and spirit of understanding and cooperation.

■ Russian Submarine Sale  
The British naval commander in the Gulf said Sunday that Western and Arab colleagues had discussed how Iran's planned acquisition of Russian submarines might threaten Gulf security. Agence France-Press reported from Abu Dhabi.

U.S., British, French, Australian and Arab Gulf commanders met Sept. 2 aboard a British frigate in the United Arab Emirates, the Khalq Times reported. Captain Tony Hogg, commander of the British Gulf force, was speaking.

Captain Hogg said that Iran's planned purchase of the submarines "had caused concern in the Gulf."

Iran has already bought two Russian submarines, the report said, but Iranian naval experts are still undergoing training at a Russian base.

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71 Inarticulate

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35 Singer Baker  
36 Famed Surrealist  
38 Mets' place

41 Car-seat adjunct  
42 Beholder  
47 U.S. sea arm  
48 United  
62 Lombardy's capital  
54 Van Gogh slept here  
55 Mrs. Luce  
56 Shakespeare's misanthrope  
57 January 13, to Cato  
58 One minus one  
59 Loft  
60 Robin's roost  
61 Chatter  
62 Plural of is  
63 Creek

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

A 'Peace of the Brave'

If peace should ever break out between Syria and Israel — and that is still a big if — sheer astonishment might silence a host of the world's most vocal antagonists. At the start of the Middle East peace process, no relationship seemed more hostile and unlikely to yield to diplomacy. But when regional negotiations resume in Washington on Monday, there may occur the first serious, substantive talks between Israel and its most adamant rejectionist neighbor.

Mr. Assad has already taken a hopeful, if hesitant, step by telling Syrians that he seeks "the peace of the brave" with Israel. He used that phrase last week at a meeting with a delegation of Druze elders who now live under Israeli rule in the northern Golan. This scarcely offsets decades of toxic hate-Israel propaganda in a country notorious as a haven for Palestinian terrorists and Nazi war criminals. But it is a beginning.

Slovakia's Harsh Words

Defenders of the Slovak separatist Vladimir Meciar claim that the foreign media are unfair to him, fastening on his being a former Communist and ex-prize fighter. That misses the point, Alexander Dubcek who led Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring of 1968, is also a Slovak and a former Communist, yet he is uniformly praised by the foreign press. No one would ever confuse him with the Meciar known to the world as slavish supporter of the old hardline Communist regime.

Chairman of the Slovak National Council, Meciar issued a warning letter that the Movement acts "as a fifth column to foreign interests, a fifth column that has the audacity and cheek to continue verbal provocations." In Slovakia's Communist years, words like that signified an imminent purge. In Slovakia's earlier incarnation, as a Nazi puppet state, such talk prefigured detention and murder. There are hardly any Slovak Jews, but the republic does have 600,000 ethnic Hungarians, as well as Gypsies and ethnic Ukrainians. When Mr. Meciar insists that Hungarian-speakers should enjoy no special rights, it sounds to them very much like a warning to assimilate, or else.

Bush's Economic Ghosts

In his latest attempt to draft an economic strategy for a second term, President George Bush is haunted by the ghosts of his first term's stalemated and failures. Too many of the ideas and proposals in his Detroit speech Thursday only repeated similar ideas and proposals of the past that have not worked or have not been pushed or have not (including Thursday) been spelled out as to their defining details.

Development to stimulate technological development. A reasonable idea, but there is already such a credit, and it is in no real danger of being dropped from the tax code. This proposal was in his State of the Union address in January and has gone nowhere.

Mideast: Best Chance in Decades for Real Progress

WASHINGTON — As talks resume in Washington this week between Israel and the Palestinians and Syria, the parties have a great opportunity to move beyond the exploratory phase. Recent talks I have had in the Middle East with Israelis and Palestinians provide hints of what might be possible.

By Joseph J. Sisco
A top Israeli intelligence officer told me he views Syrian indications of seeking peace as serious, with potential strategic implications. Syria wants a "cold" peace on its terms: full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights. These maximal terms are unrealistic, Mr. Rabin has said he does not insist on keeping every inch of territory, but Israel will not completely abandon the Heights. He seeks a warm peace that includes normalization, open borders and diplomatic relations.

security for both parties. Speaking recently to the Knesset, Mr. Rabin emphasized the fact that for 18 years Mr. Assad had adhered to the 1974 disengagement agreement. He said that Mr. Assad can be expected to adhere to any bargain with Israel.

wide. The Palestinians want the interim self-governing authority to be linked explicitly to an independent Palestinian state, insistence on this will kill or stymie the talks.

Yugoslavia: The Worst Case Arrives

PARIS — The Western powers are now getting precisely the intervention in Bosnia they most feared. Those who blocked the idea of a short, shock-effect, limited-objective political-military intervention to punish aggression and reassert the rules of respect for frontiers and protection for minorities, successfully argued that this would really produce a bogged-down, endlessly escalating intervention — a new Ulster or Vietnam.

By William Pfaff
The result was an ineffectual operation, whose security had to be purchased through appeasing the interests of the local militia commanders of all three combatants, as well as placating the paranoias or political fantasies of Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo. The intervention now has proven an escalating one, which lacks a coherent and achievable military objective, and which increasingly has become the target of anger, misinterpretations and attack by all three of the Yugoslav parties to this war.

against the others. That attitude gave us World War I. However, the result of these presumed Bosnian actions is more or less what the Bosnians want. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali has asked that the UN forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina be more than quadrupled, to a total of 7,000 to 8,000 men, with substantial armor, and with the right to an "enlarged" self-defense in the course of escorting humanitarian convoys. That puts the international community into this war on a much bigger scale.



By OLIVER in Der Standard (Vienna), CAV System

Owen and Cyrus Vance convince the Serbs, Bosnians and Croats to make peace with one another — or until the countries supplying the UN forces become unwilling to have their young men killed in such circumstances. The latter eventuality is likely to arrive well before the former.

Other Comment

A Golan Heights Bargain
Israel's real interest (in the Golan Heights) is security, just as Syria's is sovereignty. The people, excluding soldiers, who lived there before 1967 were Druze tribesmen who want to live in peace in ancestral lands and who wear any citizenship, Syrian or Israeli, lightly. The Israelis who have devoted their lives to occupying the Heights and denying it to Syrian tanks are strongly tied to the land. Yet theirs is not a national interest, and the Israeli emotional tie is much less than the biblical

and pre-1948 links to the West Bank. Without Soviet support, Syria has a hard time maintaining intransigence. Without Syrian endorsement, Palestinian rejectionists would find obstruction more difficult.

Europe Should Learn From Maastricht's Failures, Then Try Again

BRUSSELS — France's upcoming referendum on the Treaty of European Unity is widely seen as a make-or-break vote for Europe's bid for political, economic and monetary union. In truth, the Maastricht treaty is already dead, and the European Community's best chance of achieving the treaty's aims is to acknowledge its death and replace it with a plan that will command wider support.

By Giles Merritt
That has been their line since early June, when Danish voters narrowly rejected Maastricht. It remains their line in the run-up to the French referendum, though doubts about Maastricht are being voiced not just in France but throughout the EC.

admission of Maastricht's death, they fear, would trigger a crisis in international markets that could destabilize and perhaps even destroy the European Monetary System. The exchange rate mechanism of the EMS has so far maintained a measure of currency discipline, and EC governments argue that if the Maastricht treaty, with its goal of monetary union, were abandoned, the outlook for the EMS would be grim.

The real significance of the revolts in some EC countries against Maastricht is that an alarming gap seems to be opening between EC officialdom and the people of Europe. The Brussels Eurocrats and their national counterparts who put together the Maastricht treaty saw themselves as riding a wave of Euro-enthusiasm that had begun with the EC Single Market drive and would culminate in a United States of Europe.

For Bush, a White-Collar Backlash?

WASHINGTON — When blue-collar workers lose jobs, they blame the economy. When white-collar workers are fired, they blame the president.

By Jim Hoagland
parallels in rhetoric the strategy Mr. Truman and Dean Acheson fashioned in 1947 to contain the Soviet Union militarily. "For America to be safe and strong, we must meet the rising challenge of the 1990s: to win the economic competition — to win the peace. We must be a military superpower, an economic superpower and an export superpower," the president said in a key passage.

economic crisis at home. But this approach shows how little the next administration will be able to do by itself to bring change rapidly.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO
1892: The Queen's Dolls
LONDON — A large collection of dolls dressed by Queen Victoria when a girl is described in Strand Magazine. The Queen has sent, through Sir H. Fosco, the following memorandum: "Her Majesty was much devoted to dolls, and indeed played with them till she was nearly fourteen years old. Her favorites were small wooden dolls. None of her Majesty's children cared for dolls as she did, but then they had girl companions, which she never had."

Handwritten Arabic text: 1500 سنة الجاهلية



# BUSINESS

## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Bundesbank's Rate Cut Expected to Benefit Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The announcement that the Bundesbank intends to cut interest rates on Monday will ignite financial markets throughout Europe and will give the dollar, which had started to recover late last week, a further solid boost. The U.S. currency — handicapped by short-term interest rates that are 6.5 percentage points below German rates — would soar on any narrowing of that gap.

And much of the strain would evaporate in Europe as Germany's partners would also be able to lower interest rates and begin tackling their problems of low growth and high unemployment while still remaining committed to the European Community's fixed exchange-rate mechanism.

The dollar's rebound late last week caught analysts by surprise. The dollar ended the week at 1.4508 Deutsche marks, a significant level for technical analysts since this was above its previous record low and puts the currency back into well-charted waters.

Despite the many uncertainties roiling markets, international demand for dollar assets appears to be robust. Although the volume of new Eurodollar bonds is only modest, bankers reported strong demand for the paper issued last week. This included \$300 million of 12-year bonds from Export Development Corp. of Canada. Bankers were themselves surprised by the demand for such relatively long-dated paper, and they said it showed that investors were willing to extend maturities to pick up extra yield.

LKB Baden-Württemberg, making its first dollar issue, raised \$500 million for 10 years. The lead manager, J.P. Morgan, said demand for the paper, priced to yield 33 basis points over U.S. government yields, was overwhelming.

Also in the market was the Council of Europe, whose \$250 million of seven-year notes were also well-received.

In the commercial paper market, Sweden raised \$3.8 billion as part of its effort to build reserves to defend the krona. The government last week was forced to raise short-term rates to 75 percent in the wake of the turmoil caused by Finland's decision to allow its marka to float. Sweden said it would borrow to increase reserves by the equivalent of 16 billion European Currency Units and announced it was prepared to double that borrowing if needed.

By the end of the week, it had drawn the equivalent of 5.2 billion Ecu and arranged bank loans of another 8 billion Ecu. The \$3.8 billion in commercial paper was sold in New York, where it has a \$2 billion commercial paper program, and in Europe, where it has a \$3 billion program. About two-thirds was issued in dollars and the remainder in marks and Ecu.

Sweden also drew \$3.4 billion on an existing credit line from banks.

The new bank loan, arranged by Morgan, includes a one-year loan equal to 3 billion Ecu that will be drawn immediately — 60 percent in marks, 30 percent in dollars and the remainder in dollars.

See CAPITAL, Page 9

## Debt Is Rising but Burden Is Lighter, OECD Says

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Ten years after the start of the debt crisis, the external debt of developing countries is larger than ever, with Asia now displacing Latin America as the most heavily indebted region of the world, a report from the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development shows.

But the burden of the debt load — although still crippling for many countries, particularly in Africa — has eased. "There have been clear improvements in a number of countries," the report said, but it added that "the debt problem has certainly not been resolved."

In all, developing countries' debt totaled \$1.5 trillion last year, up 73 percent from 1982. But total debt service was running at \$151 billion, an increase of only 13 percent.

Warning of the unlikelihood of any major increase in official lending, which totaled some \$79 billion last year, the OECD said countries would have to rely increasingly on private flows.

Although "creditworthiness and viability will be the keystones for access to private flows," quality considerations concerning the specifics of individual projects and their fit with development strategies, as well as broader qualitative assessment of how developments in countries meet donor concerns, will be increasingly influential determinants of aid patterns," the report said.

Overall, money borrowed from financial markets now accounts for only 30 percent of long-term debt of developing countries, down from 45 percent at the start of the crisis.

At the same time, the share of long-term debt owed to multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and to OECD governments is increasing and now amounts to 54 percent, up from 42 percent. The remainder of the

long-term debt is owed to non-OECD creditor countries.

The rise in official debt reflects the fact that "official net flows have been maintained and have outweighed official debt relief, while the stock of private debt has been falling due to debt reduction and conversion operations," the report noted.

Currently, official loans account for 57 percent of the financial flows to developing countries, and 78 percent of that is at concessional terms.

Private inflows account for 40 percent.

See DEBT, Page 9

## Cut Urged In U.S. Deficit

### IMF Aide Seeks Order in Markets

WASHINGTON — The United States should avoid cutting interest rates further and instead should slash its big budget deficit to help restore calm to disorderly currency markets, a senior International Monetary Fund official said.

"We don't see what good a further decrease in interest rates would do, while we see the risk it would entail for the stability of markets," said the senior official, who declined to be named.

He advocated tax increases and spending cuts to reduce the \$300 billion-plus budget U.S. deficit by hundreds of billions of dollars.

The official spoke Friday to reporters in advance of the joint annual IMF-World Bank meeting next week. His comments were embargoed until Sunday.

Both President George Bush and the Democratic presidential challenger, Bill Clinton, have talked about the need to cut the deficit, but analysts say that neither have come up with a credible plan to achieve that because of the painful measures that would entail.

The U.S. administration instead has relied heavily on interest-rate cuts to boost the shaky U.S. recovery and restore confidence, but the senior IMF official's comments signal that that strategy has about run its course.

The U.S. Federal Reserve's repeated rate cuts have undermined the value of the dollar on world currency markets — it dropped temporarily to a record low against the Deutsche mark this month — by making the currency less profitable for investors to hold.

The disorderly currency markets are expected to be at the top of the agenda when economic policymakers from the United States and its Group of Seven allies gather in Washington on Saturday before the IMF-World Bank meeting.

The U.S. deficit is expected to hit a record of about \$315 billion in the fiscal year that ends on Sept. 30, equal to about 6 percent of America's annual gross domestic product.

## Seoul Sets Trade Pact With China

SEOUL — South Korea and China have agreed to sign official trade and investment guarantee pacts when President Roh Tae Woo visits Beijing later this month, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The Hankook Ilbo newspaper said Trade Minister Hahn Bong Soo of South Korea and his Chinese counterpart, Li Lanqing, had reached an agreement on the pacts during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Bangkok, which ended Friday.

It said the countries would sign two pacts replacing nongovernmental accords on the same matters during Mr. Roh's visit on Sept. 27-30.

The two trade ministers also agreed in principle to hold an annual meeting to discuss improving economic ties, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the People's Bank of China has imposed credit quotas on major specialized banks in an attempt to tighten money supply after a huge jump in loans, the official China Daily said.

The newspaper gave no details but described the move as "aimed at tightening the money supply and thus avoiding inflation."

China's banks made new loans worth more than 120 billion yuan (\$22 billion) in the first half, more than twice Beijing's target. Officials attributed the jump to a decision in March to end a three-year austerity program.

## Fare Wars Prove Costly to U.S. Airlines

By Edwin McDowell  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The half-price summer airfare, the U.S. airlines' response to lagging traffic, officially limped to a close on Sunday, when cut-rate ticket holders were required to have completed their travel.

But although rock-bottom prices succeeded in putting record numbers of passengers into airplanes, executives and analysts say the sale was disastrous for an industry that lost more than \$6 billion in the previous two years.

Consider some of the actual and probable consequences of that sale:

- It helped plunge even the biggest carriers deeper into debt and worsened the prospects for survival of several smaller airlines.
- It made likely that Northwest Airlines will break ranks with the simplified fare structure adopted by the industry's leading carriers in April.
- It may have fostered a bargain-basement mentality that will make it impossible to raise fares soon to a level that would allow carriers to modernize their fleets and compete with foreign competitors.
- It created ill will between the airlines and some travel agents, who felt they were not being properly compensated for having to write and rewrite so many tickets, and worsened relations between American Airlines,

the biggest U.S. airline, and Northwest, the fourth-largest. The top executives of each company blame the others for starting the fare war that they now regard as ill advised.

"The half-price sale was a monstrous stupidity," Robert L. Crandall, the chairman of American Airlines, said. "A monstrous stupidity perpetrated by Northwest."

But John H. Dabney, the chief executive of Northwest, sees it differently. "What American Airlines did was predatory and very damaging," he said. "It clearly cost the industry hundreds of millions of dollars."

On May 26, Northwest, saying it was necessary to stimulate leisure travel, announced that an adult and a child could travel on the same flight within the contiguous 48 states for the price of one ticket. The next day, American countered with half-price fares for everyone, and the other big carriers matched the offer.

Until this summer, no U.S. carrier had ever flown as many as 10 billion revenue-passenger-miles in a month. (Revenue-passenger-miles are the number of miles flown by paying passengers.) But American exceeded 10 billion in July, when U.S. airlines carried a record 38 million passengers, and American and United both surpassed 10 billion in August.

At the height of the sale, officials at American said it might prove revenue-neutral — that is, the low fares might be offset by the higher

number of passengers. Yet while American's load factor — the percentage of occupied seats — reached 77.2 percent last month, the carrier's highest percentage ever for August and the third-best month in company history, the airline still fell short of profitability.

AMR Corp., its corporate parent, told analysts last month that its operating loss for the third quarter would be higher than the second-quarter figure of \$48 million. The other big carriers are also expected to have losses in the third quarter.

A big reason for the losses is that the average passenger paid 10.6 cents a mile in July, according to the Air Transport Association, the lowest level since 1980 and 11 percent less than the already depressed level of 1991.

Moreover, a poll by D.K. Shifflet & Associates, a research firm in McLean, Virginia, found that while 11 percent of all households bought half-price tickets, 8 percent had intended to travel anyway.

**Ansett Joins in Marketing Pact**

The Australian domestic carrier Ansett announced Sunday that it had joined four of the world's major airlines — British Airways, Cathay Pacific, All Nippon Airways and United Airlines — in a new marketing cooperative spanning the globe, Agence France-Presse reported from Sydney.

## New Products Improve the Outlook for Philips

By Barbara Smit  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

AMSTERDAM — Analysts are regaining confidence in the outlook for Philips Electronics NV as the Dutch company prepares to launch three consumer products that are critical to its future.

Philips will launch its Digital

Compact Cassette player, a new wide-screen television and its Compact Disc Interactive system at a consumer electronics fair here Monday.

Although there are doubts about the market for the latter two products, most analysts are projecting robust sales of the digital cassettes.

Furthermore, there is a growing feeling among Dutch analysts that the market overreacted to recent negative press reports and overestimated the impact of the uncertain high-definition television program on Philips.

"Taking into account Philips' profit potential when the consumer

electronics market recovers, we expect the shares to outperform the market," said Joost van Deek at Pierson, Holding & Pierson.

That would be a welcome change for Philips. The company's shares plunged 18 percent on June 17 after

See PHILIPS, Page 9

### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending September 11, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

	9/11/92	9/8/92	% change	9/11/92	9/8/92	% change	
Energy	96.52	97.23	-1.03	Capital Goods	97.57	98.85	-2.28
Utilities	91.91	96.23	-4.49	Raw Materials	97.25	103.36	-5.01
Finance	84.51	91.75	-7.85	Consumer Goods	98.51	101.95	-3.37
Services	99.28	101.08	-1.80	Miscellaneous	100.33	104.07	-3.59

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

### CURRENCY RATES

Sept. 11

	U.S. \$	D.M.	F.R.	Lira	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	Ci.	Peru
Amsterdam	1.64	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
Brussels	2.54	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
London (a)	1.64	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
London (b)	1.64	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
Madrid	1.18	1.813	0.478	1.828	1.222	2.075	1.288	1.214	1.214
Mexico	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
New York (a)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
New York (b)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.64	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
Tokyo	1.64	3.145	1.372	0.201	1.421	1.485	1.571	1.321	1.231
Toronto	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Zurich	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1 BCU	1.432	0.27	2.02	4.907	1.512	2.201	4.353	1.408	1.705
1 SDR	1.432	0.274	2.04	7.448	1.519	2.209	4.353	1.408	1.705

Cheques in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, futures in other centers. In Tokyo one pound is: To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar; To buy one dollar.

## Paris Notebook

### Télécom for Sale?

The prospect of the conservatives' winning legislative elections next spring is keeping the financial and political community busy speculating about possible privatizations. One of the more intriguing candidates is France Télécom, the national telephone monopoly.

With BT PLC, the former British Telecommunications, brought to market in the '80s and Deutsche Telekom's sell-off now in the cards, conservative political sources say France Télécom could find itself on the sell-off list if they win.

But they acknowledge that such a privatization would not be easy. The government would have to contend with possible negative worker reaction to putting a public service on the block. It was hard enough just transforming the utility's status last year to that of an independent company, from its former quasi-government agency status. Unions worried then that a profit motive might affect job security for the utility's 156,000-person work force.

And the market would also have to be convinced. It's feared that France Télécom's massive debt — some 120 billion francs (\$25 billion) at the end of 1990 — would make investors wince. What's more, some question the capacity of the Paris Bourse to absorb such a large block of capital. With consolidated sales last year of 128 billion francs, France Télécom would rank among the five largest companies on the French market.

### The Trouble With Mushrooms

The 2.5 billion-franc French mushroom business is in trouble, the victim of a price collapse caused by, well, mushrooming imports.

The national mushroom growers federation warns that 40 of France's 225 mushroom producers and processors could close their doors in the next two years, putting 2,500 jobs — a third of the people in the business — at risk.

Mushroom imports have soared over the past decade, rising 13-fold to 21,000 tons — most coming from the Netherlands.

### Reclaiming Roquefort

Cheese was may soon break out over the fate of Caves de Roquefort, the producer of that famous blue cheese. Unilever, already the owner of Boursin, the French garlic and herb cheese, has declared its interest in Roquefort, which Nestlé agreed to sell as part of its deal to acquire Sorelle Parler last spring.

The British-Dutch consumer goods giant, however, is up against several relatively small French cheese companies — Bessier, Bergamini and Emmenton-Sandoz — that may have an easier time winning the favor of Crédit Agricole, which owns 16 percent of Roquefort. Crédit Agricole, in line with its traditional role as a lender to the French agribusiness industry, is expected to favor a French buyer.

### Survival in Japan

Despite the big troubles facing Japan's banking industry, the major French banks operating in Tokyo appear to have escaped relatively unscathed. Most say they moved quickly when the real estate market headed down by sharply reducing their involvement with nonbanks, particularly the real estate lenders that have been caught in the crisis.

"Starting last year, we reduced our exposure to nonbanks and cleaned up our portfolio," said Pierre Prevignone, Asia area manager for Banque Nationale de Paris. "We don't see any more problems."

"We have made no specific provision for Japan," said Jacques Kosevsko, executive vice president-Asia for Crédit Lyonnais. "We anticipated the downturn and reduced our exposure over the last year and a half. We still have some nonbanks, but so far so good."

Ivan Chevrel, head of Banque Indosuez's operations in Japan, said its nonbank lending now represented less than 40 percent of its portfolio, down from 70 percent before the crisis.

He was upbeat about future prospects, noting that the sharp decline of the stock market and decreasing financial health of Japanese companies "will force them to come back to their banks to borrow."

In 1991, five French banks ranked among the most profitable foreign banks in Japan. According to a recently published study by Nikkin Japan Financial News, Indosuez ranked third, with 2.4 billion yen (\$20 million) in operating earnings, and Société Générale was fourth, with 2.1 billion yen. BNP was ninth, Crédit Lyonnais 13th and Banque Paribas 14th.

By Jacques Neher

## INSIDE CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE

Vienna, October 8-9, 1992

POLITICAL RISKS AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

KEYNOTE ADDRESS  
Leonid M. Kravchuk, President of Ukraine

DEMOCRACY: THE EAST'S PANACEA?  
The underlying issues that will help support or bring down these new democracies. What are the political guidelines that will help build an efficient economy?  
Dr. Marek Boguszak, Managing Director, AISA (Association for Independent Social Analysis), Prague  
Elena I. Bashkrova, Director, ROMIR, Russian Public Opinion and Market Research, Moscow

TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS: HOW ARE PEOPLE REACTING TO LANDSLIDE CHANGES?  
How will the ideologies of Capitalism, Liberalism and Communism conflict? Division from within: What is the price of fast-track economic reform? What is the impact of regional conflict?  
J. F. Brown, Distinguished Scholar, RFEPL Research Institute, Munich  
Alexander Kabakov, Deputy Editor and Chief Political Commentator, Moscow News, Moscow

BUILDING POLITICAL & ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE NEW DEMOCRACIES  
Pavvo Vayrynen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Finland

THE EMERGING FREE MARKET

HOW TO WORK WITH THE EBIRD  
Ronald Praeman, First Vice President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London

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Restructuring, Financing and Privatization. What are the prospects and pitfalls?  
Working with the workforce — ideologies, training and motivation.  
John C. Shakeshaft, Vice President and Head of Central and Eastern European Coverage, Morgan Stanley International, London  
Volker Stainewiescher, Head, Project of CEPR, Volkswagen A.G.  
Richard Norton, Senior Vice President, Business Development, East Europe, Middle East and Africa, Pepsi-Cola International, Vienna

FREE MARKET ECONOMY: PRESENT & FUTURE PROSPECTS  
Can a free market economy survive in this unstable environment? What is the role of banks and the shadow economy?  
Dr. Jan Jursina, Director, Market & Public Opinion Research Institute, Prague  
Dr. Adam Torok, Director, Institute of Industrial Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

COCKTAIL RECEPTION  
Special Guest Speaker  
Sir Peter Ustinov, Actor, Author and Playwright

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £750.00. This includes the cocktail reception, lunches and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £75.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before September 28, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time. We are able to offer a limited number of places at a special rate of £395.00 for academics and non-profit organizations.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Sept. 11

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of Government and Supranational bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Global Corporates

Table of Global Corporate bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Banks & Finance

Table of Bank and Finance bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

High Yielding Debt

Table of High Yielding Debt bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Dollar Zeros

Table of Dollar Zeros bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Yen

Table of Yen bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Other Currencies

Table of Other Currencies bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 11.

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

MUTUAL FUNDS

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 11.

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

Handwritten note: 150



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Cornell

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

DEBT: Borrowing Rises but the Burden Is Lighter

(Continued from first finance page)

and more than half of that is now in the form of foreign direct investment, which does not add to the debt burden. The latest data show bank lending was cut by more than half last year from 1990, to only \$7 billion, and was offset by a major expansion in bond issues, which jumped to \$9 billion.

RATES: Which Ones Will Germany Cut on Monday?

(Continued from page 1)

discount rate is reduced to "over 1.50 DM if the Lombard rate is cut." At the opening of global markets on Monday, the dollar soared to 1.51 DM in New Zealand.

LIRA: Germany to Cut Rates

(Continued from page 1)

in the central parity of the pound against the Deutsche mark. "We particularly welcome the intention of the Bundesbank council to cut its official interest rates in order to reduce strains within the ERM," Mr. Lamont said.

Union Is No Substitute For Policy Harmony

By Floyd Norris

NEW YORK — Misery on behalf of principle is justified, especially if someone else is doing the suffering. That would seem to be the opening policy for government leaders in almost all of Western Europe this year.

There are few economists, or politicians for that matter, who doubt that Britain and most of the rest of Europe would be better off with lower interest rates, or who doubt that at the moment those currencies are overvalued relative to the Deutsche mark.

EC Warns U.S. on Steel Duty

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission has warned the United States that it risks provoking an international steel-trade war and criticized what it called unwarranted U.S. import duties on some types of steel from three European Community countries.

PHILIPS: Products Aid Outlook

(Continued from first finance page) the company reversed a rosy profit forecast in the face of a depressed consumer electronics market and tumbled 11 percent on July 17 after two key executives in the company's HDTV effort quit.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various mutual funds.

Bond Rally Poised to Resume

Low Inflation, Weak Economy Lend Support

NEW YORK — Despite a setback on Friday, U.S. Treasury securities are expected to keep their bullish tone this week, helped by the outlook for low inflation and persistent weakness in the economy.

Flood of Corporate Issues Leaves Debt Overhang

NEW YORK — After flooding the U.S. corporate bond market with \$9 billion of high-grade debt last week, underwriters are knee-deep in unsold issues.

EC Warns U.S. on Steel Duty

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission has warned the United States that it risks provoking an international steel-trade war and criticized what it called unwarranted U.S. import duties on some types of steel from three European Community countries.

PHILIPS: Products Aid Outlook

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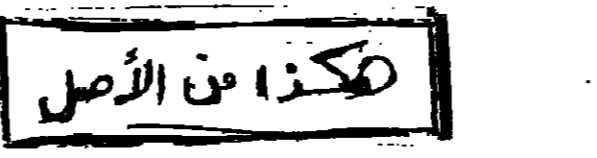
MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various mutual funds.

Euromarts At a Glance. Eurobond Yields. Weekly Sales. Labor Rates. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

BUSINESS BRIEFS. News Corp. Plans Offering of Stock. L. A. Gear Sues Michael Jackson. For the Record. Last Week's Markets. Money Rates.

ARIANE Société d'investissement à Capital Variable. Avis de Convocation. BusinessWeek. This week's topics: Russia Is Selling An Array of Arms, Can De Beers Hold On To Its Hammerlock?





WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

There was very little movement as the CBS all-share index gained 0.10 points during the week to close at 193.10 points on Friday. Volume rose about 14 percent.

Frankfurt

Continuing instability on the foreign-exchange market and uncertainty over the result of the French referendum on the Maastricht treaty next Sunday pushed the market lower.

The DAX index lost 8.7 points during the week, to close at 1,527.80 on Friday. The Commerzbank index closed at 1,697.10, off 14.1 for the week. Volume rose.

Operators said investors would continue to be cautious in the next few sessions, at least until the French referendum. West LB Bank said some bullish analysts thought the market had already included most negative elements in prices, so that it was ready for a rally soon.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell to a two-week low in volatile trading in Hong Kong, amid Chinese-U.S. trade

Milan

Share prices continued their slide following the lead of the shaky lira. The MIB index lost 9 points, or 1.23 percent, to close at 720 on Friday. The MIB index had dipped to 707 points, its lowest level of the year, on Monday.

Analysts said investors would remain cautious until they could examine in detail the Italian government's economic package aimed at reducing the budget deficit.

Paris

Share prices climbed on the Paris Bourse as confidence returned that French voters would approve the Maastricht treaty.

The CAC-40 index gained 23 points, or 1.3 percent, during the week to close at 1,801.99. Analysts said the Bourse would remain even and volatile until the vote and approval of the treaty could signal a cut in interest rates.

London

The London Stock Exchange posted small gains as monetary rises depressed the market early in the week but good earnings reports and a drop in the inflation rate in August set off a rally.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index ended the week with a gain of 8.7 points, or 0.4 percent, to 2,370.9.

Insurance stocks, international and pharmaceuticals rose, but construction companies and brewers generally lost ground.

Tokyo

Prices fell on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, mainly because of arbitrage selling, after rising for three consecutive weeks.

The Nikkei Stock Average closed the week at 18,107.69 yen, down 447.61 yen, or 2.4 percent. The composite Tokyo Stock Price Index shed 50.53 to end at 1,369.85. Volume decreased.

Some market analysts said the Nikkei would move in a narrow range of about 500 yen up or down this week. The market will be closed on Tuesday for a national holiday.

Zurich

Prices posted moderate gains on the Zurich stock exchange amid hopes of profit-taking. The Swiss Performance Index gained 13.65 points during the week to close at 1,118.35 points on Friday.

Nestlé, which announced Friday that interim profit was up 16.5 percent, was a star performer.

Singapore

Shares prices ended mixed in a week dominated by speculative interest in Malaysian stocks. Local stocks were neglected.

Strait Time industrial index

gained 4.36 points during the week to close at 1,269.24. The broader-based SES all-Singapore index eased 0.47 points to 366.42.

Key Faces Hearing on Extradition

OPEC Pressed to Curb Output

GENEVA — OPEC ministers, their governments burdened by financial worries, will be under pressure at a meeting this week to agree to curb rising oil output and boost the price of the barrel.

But Western petroleum industry executives say differences among the 13 exporters, particularly between Saudi Arabia and Iran, may impede a consensus on supply quotas at the Geneva meeting that starts Wednesday.

A dispute between Iran and the Gulf Arabs over control of Abu Musa, an island in the Gulf, could cloud deliberations at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Logic says that they all need money so they will reach an agreement, said a European-based crude oil buyer.

But he said the fractious exporters had also needed money during the rumorous glut of the mid-1980s, and they still quarrel.

Current average prices are around \$19 a barrel, \$2 below an OPEC target. Earnings have been eroded by the weakness of the dollar, the currency in which oil is priced, and most OPEC countries have deficits and major debt.

Bern

The police in the Bahamas have arrested Werner K. Rey, a fugitive financier wanted by Switzerland, and he will appear in court Monday for an extradition hearing, according to the Swiss Justice Ministry.

A ministry spokesman said Mr. Rey, the former head of the collapsed Omni Holding AG, was seized in the Bahaman capital, Nassau, on Friday. He had been put under house arrest Wednesday.

Switzerland, which has filed formal papers in the Bahamas requesting extradition, now has six weeks to prove the case against Mr. Rey, the spokesman said.

Omni, a holding company with a variety of businesses, folded last year in the largest corporate failure in Swiss history after it was unable to meet debt payments. Mr. Rey is accused of having made false statements about his companies.

Liquidators have estimated the debts of Omni and Mr. Rey at 3.5 billion Swiss francs (\$2.7 billion).

Madrid

The Venezuelan oil minister, Alirio Parrá, has given a warning about the way that recession in the United States and Europe is crimping demand for petroleum.

Mr. Parrá said OPEC would need to show "moderation, caution and discipline," and he suggested that its output for October-December should be around 24.7 million barrels daily.

Market analysts said an accord that set individual supply quotas to achieve a total volume of that level would — at least on paper — balance the market. It might hold prices firm if producers keep their above-quota "leakage" within reasonable limits.

Analysts also said there were indications that Saudi Arabia, a traditional pricing "dove," might not mind an OPEC accord that resulted in slightly stronger prices.

But they said problems might arise with the Saudis if Iran pressed claims for a bigger individual quota. Gulf-based sources said Saudi Arabia would be unwilling to cede its own share of about one-third the total volume that OPEC produces.

The big producers need to stake claims against a day when the United Nations lifts the embargo on Iraq, which it imposed when Iraq

invasion of Kuwait in 1990

invaded Kuwait in 1990. Iraq's re-entry to the market might require others in OPEC to take pro-rata quota cuts to avoid a new glut.

"Iran is arguing hard for a major adjustment to its quota in order to boost its percent share of the total," said the Paris-based consultancy Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

"But this is more of longer-term bargaining position," it said. "At next week's meeting, it is very possible they will drop their demands."

The dispute between Iran and the Gulf Arabs over Abu Musa flared up last week. Iran has asserted rights to the island over which it has shared control under a 1971 agreement with the United Arab Emirates, an Arab OPEC producer and Saudi ally. Iran has told the Gulf states to stop interfering.

Ecuador will call for an agreement to achieve a better price for oil at the OPEC meeting. Energy Minister Andres Barreiro said Friday, according to an Agency France-Press report from Quito.

Ecuador's position at the meeting "will be to ask OPEC to take a position to achieve better prices on the world market," he said.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 11.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their performance.

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Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their performance.

Handwritten Arabic text: 150 من الاموال

USDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

(Continued on next page)







# MONDAY SPORTS U.S. OPEN

## Men's Semis Long and Painful

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pete Sampras rushed away from his semifinal match without comment, doubled up from the pain of dehydration-induced stomach cramps, but he didn't leave until he had topped the world's No. 1 player, Jim Courier, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, in the contest to decide defending champion Stefan Edberg's opponent in Sunday's final of the U.S. Open.

While Sampras simply overwhelmed Courier, who later panned his performance as "probably the worst tennis I've ever played in a big match," neither Edberg nor the fourth-seeded Michael Chang, that master of the marathon, could find an easy resolution to their record-setting semifinal confrontation Saturday.

"I'm fighting for my life out there," was Edberg's most vivid recollection of the third consecutive Open match where he needed to overcome a fifth-set deficit to prolong his title defense.

But 5 hours and 26 minutes after Chang, who hadn't gotten this far at a Grand Slam since he won the 1989 French Open, and Edberg, who has a chance to reassume the No. 1 ranking if he repeats as this Open's champion, squared off in relatively friendly fashion, both trudged out of the stadium like lost souls.

Fatigue, said Edberg, the exhausted winner by a slender 6-7 (3), 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 5-7, 6-4 margin, can blur the difference between the conqueror and the vanquished.

The difference between Sampras, who was described by the tournament referee, Tom

Barnes, as "all right" after suffering from stomach pains, and Courier was more pronounced: Sampras, the 1990 U.S. Open champion, not only avenged his quarterfinal loss to Courier here last year but extended his domination in their rivalry to 6-1.

Courier, although he insisted that he "beat himself," also admitted that Sampras's serve was a factor. Sampras outaced his contemporary, 11-6, and converted seven of 10 break point chances while Courier, though he earned 11, followed through on just two.

Sampras stormed off to a 5-1 lead in the first set, and broke Courier to pocket it, and then was broken himself in the seventh and ninth games of the second set. Sampras crunched Courier again in the third, and although stomach cramps rendered him nearly immobile in the final games of the fourth set, he made good on his third match point with a forehand blast to the corner.

Time was the star performer of the other semifinal, which set an Open record for interminability.

"I had chances, he had chances, it was just incredible; but now there's only one match to go," said Edberg, 10-6 in Grand Slam semifinals.

"It was sort of a tough match again, mentally added Edberg. "He had me down, 3-0, 15-40, and then the momentum changed. He's not going to blow you away out there, but you have to be pretty solid to beat him."

According to Chang, who ventured toward just 70 times as opposed to 254 trips by Edberg, this was a match between contrasting styles: one with fitness and attitude merged, in the end, with the one-dimensional

thinking that makes champions want to stay that way.

"I've been in a few dogfights in my time, and I'd say this was one of them," said Chang, who broke Edberg 11 times but dropped his own serve on a dozen occasions.

Edberg prevailed despite doublefaulting 18 times and winning a meager 51 percent of his first serves. He accumulated 67 unforced errors, while the careful Chang committed just 39.

"My serve was not very impressive, but it became good in the end; I just kept attacking, attacking," Edberg said.

Edberg, at 25 the oldest semifinalist, not only commanded a 10-4 record against Chang, at 20 the youngest of the four top seeds appearing Saturday, but was 3-0 against him in tiebreaker scenarios. But this time Chang's return of serve proved a more lethal weapon than Edberg's serve, and he stalked himself to the first set by ripping a forehand return into the Swede's shoelaces.

Edberg made an impressive recovery in the second set, and crashed ahead to a 4-0 lead. But serving for the set at 5-3, Edberg was broken at love. Then Chang saved a set point in the 10th game by jamming a serve right to Edberg's midriff, a spot he later aimed at once again with positive results when he sent this contest into his favorite set, the fifth.

The stage set it and fifth hour of tennis. Chang won his five-set record like armor. But the disgruntled Edberg, who spent the afternoon volleying in triplicate before Chang would relent and permit him any winners, eventually used his edge in experience to attain his 10th Grand Slam final.



Michael Chang let Stefan Edberg — who'd ducked to avoid being hit by his opponent's return — know it was O.K. to come up again.

## Seles Captures Women's Title

By Harvey Araton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In her seventh and final match of the U.S. Open, Monica Seles faced her stiffest challenge. Unfortunately for Arantza Sanchez Vicario, it wasn't until match point.

Before she succumbed, 6-3, 6-3, Sanchez saved five of them, a clear demonstration of the grit and determination that elevated her to her first Open final and makes her one of the most determined players in the world. She just wasn't strong enough to beat the defending champion, the grunting, groundstroking 18-year-old who is clearly the best.

For the second straight year, Seles closed the Grand Slam season by winning her third of the four major tournaments, cementing her No. 1 ranking and adding \$500,000 to her ample savings account. She lost no sets during the tournament's fortnight. She dropped only 20 games. Adding Saturday's 90-minute exercise, her court time amounted to about 7 1/2 hours, which was slightly less than the time she spent waiting in the locker room for Stefan Edberg to outlast Michael Chang.

"Last year was special because it was the first time I won the Open and up until that, I didn't play well here," said Seles, who lost in the Wimbledon final to Steffi Graf. "This year, I wasn't feeling too well in the second week, though the only match I really felt sick was the one with Patricia Hy."

If the virus that caused her dizziness and laryngitis had lingered, she at least would've had almost all of Saturday afternoon to relax.

The first men's semifinal drove both players

## Ashes Recovering Well From Mild Heart Attack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Ashe has been hospitalized because of a mild heart attack, but seemed to be taking his latest medical setback in stride.

"He really isn't very sick," his cardiologist, Stephen Scheidt, said Saturday after checking on his patient at the cardiac care unit at New York Hospital.

Scheidt said the heart attack was not related to AIDS, the disease it is believed the 49-year-old former U.S. Open champion got from a blood transfusion during one of his two heart bypass surgeries, in 1979 and 1983.

Scheidt said Ashe was admitted to the hospital Thursday night after feeling pains in his chest while watching television. He said that the heart attack had been so mild that it wasn't until almost 24 hours later that tests confirmed that one had occurred.

Scheidt said his patient was "on the telephone conducting his affairs as usual."

a bit crazy. Neither could bear watching the numerous momentum swings in the day's opening match. They didn't know what was the right time to sit. At one point, Seles said, she took a 10- or 15-minute nap. Both said the uncertainty of the day wrought havoc with their nerves.

The difference was how they responded once they were summoned to the Stadium Court — Seles like a champion prize fighter, Sanchez like an unsure challenger. Before Sanchez, who at 17 won the French Open title in 1989, realized where she was, she was in a hole five games deep that had swallowed up any chance she had of putting doubt in Seles's mind.

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	53	40	.568
Baltimore	74	53	.583
Minnesota	74	53	.583
New York	69	57	.549
Cleveland	64	62	.508
Detroit	64	62	.508
Boston	45	81	.354

### Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Montreal	2	4	.333
St. Louis	7	0	1.000
Chicago	7	0	1.000
New York	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	5	2	.714

### Saturday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
California	6	0	1.000
Atlanta	5	1	.833
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Diego	2	4	.333
Seattle	1	5	.167

### Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
San Diego	3	3	.500
Houston	2	4	.333
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167

### Japanese Baseball

Team	W	L	Pct.
Hanshin	6	0	1.000
Yokohama	5	1	.833
Yamaguchi	4	2	.667
Hiroshima	3	3	.500
Chunichi	2	4	.333

### Football

Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	5	1	.833
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Diego	2	4	.333
Arizona	1	5	.167

### Cricket

Team	W	L	Pct.
Australia	5	1	.833
West Indies	4	2	.667
England	3	3	.500
South Africa	2	4	.333
India	1	5	.167

### Football

Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	5	1	.833
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Diego	2	4	.333
Arizona	1	5	.167

### Soccer

Team	W	L	Pct.
Barcelona	5	1	.833
Real Madrid	4	2	.667
Bayern Munich	3	3	.500
Inter Milan	2	4	.333
AC Milan	1	5	.167

### Cricket

Team	W	L	Pct.
Australia	5	1	.833
West Indies	4	2	.667
England	3	3	.500
South Africa	2	4	.333
India	1	5	.167

### Football

Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	5	1	.833
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Diego	2	4	.333
Arizona	1	5	.167

### Cricket

Team	W	L	Pct.
Australia	5	1	.833
West Indies	4	2	.667
England	3	3	.500
South Africa	2	4	.333
India	1	5	.167

### Tennis

Team	W	L	Pct.
USA	5	1	.833
France	4	2	.667
Germany	3	3	.500
Spain	2	4	.333
Italy	1	5	.167

### Tennis

Team	W	L	Pct.
USA	5	1	.833
France	4	2	.667
Germany	3	3	.500
Spain	2	4	.333
Italy	1	5	.167

### Dennis the Menace



BRUSHING MY TEETH! I'M JUST USING THE ROOT BEER TO RINSE.

### Peanuts



LINUS SAYS WHEN WE GO TO HEAVEN, THEY TAKE US THERE IN A GOLDEN CHARIOT.

### Calvin and Hobbes



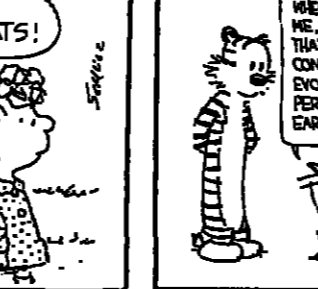
WHEN YOU LOOK AT ME, IT'S CLEAR THAT MY GENES CONTAIN THE POLYGENIC PATTERN OF EARTHLY DNA.

### Wizard of Id



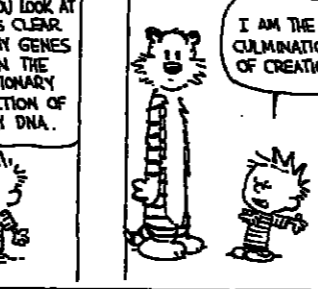
STOP! ANOTHER MAN JUST CONFESSED!

### Beetle Bailey



WHY DO WE NEED MORE TRAINING?

### Doonesbury



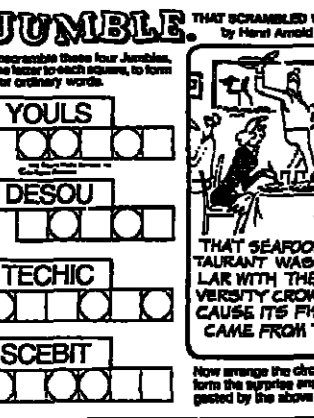
GOOD GOD... THIS IS THE CONSEQUENCE OF GENES!

### Garfield



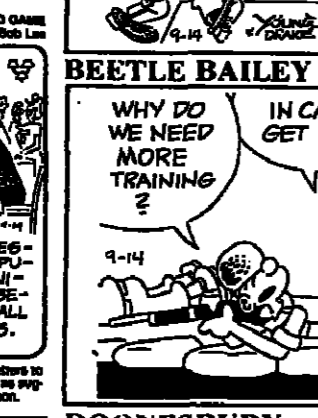
HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHY PETS WILL SUDDENLY RUN FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?

### Jumble



Now arrange the circled letters to form the mystery words, as suggested by the above context.

### Blondie



LIES, EXAGGERATIONS, AND FALSE CLAIMS!

### Wizard of Id



STOP! ANOTHER MAN JUST CONFESSED!

### Beetle Bailey



WHY DO WE NEED MORE TRAINING?

### Doonesbury



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WHY DO WE NEED MORE TRAINING?

### Doonesbury

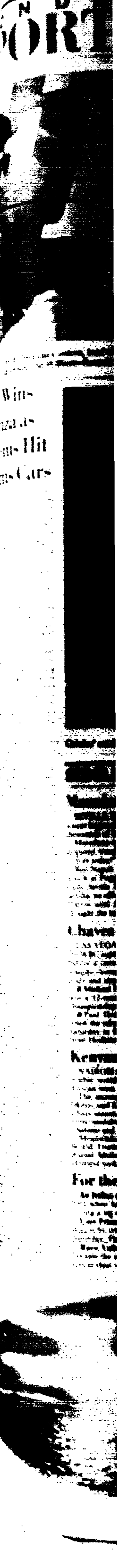


GOOD GOD... THIS IS THE CONSEQUENCE OF GENES!

### Garfield



HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHY PETS WILL SUDDENLY RUN FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER?





# MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING



Alain Prost, left, with Christian Conzen, head of Renault Sport, in Monza. Prost said talks on joining the Williams-Renault team were still under way.

## Angry Mansell Is Quitting Formula One Racing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONZA, Italy — World champion Nigel Mansell, in an emotional announcement hours before starting in the Italian Grand Prix, said Sunday he will retire at the end of the Grand Prix auto racing season.

Mansell said he made his decision after failing to extend his contract with the Williams-Renault team. The 39-year-old Briton said his relationship with the team had broken down.

"To say that I have been badly treated, I think, is a gross understatement," said a tense-looking Mansell. "It all comes down to fair play, or the lack of it."

In the statement, which he continued to deliver despite an interruption from a Williams-Renault team official, who told him "everything had been agreed," Mansell said his relationship with the team and its manager, Frank Williams, started to break down after he won the driver's title in Hungary last month.

"A deal was agreed with Frank before that race, in front of a witness, and I have to say that at that time I felt very

good about racing again in 1993," Mansell said.

However, three days after Hungary he was telephoned by a Williams director who said that he had been instructed to tell me that, because Senna would drive for nothing, I, the new world champion, had to accept a massive reduction in remuneration from the figure agreed in Hungary, considerably less than I am receiving this year.

"And if I did not, Senna was ready to sign that night. I rejected this offer and said that if these were the terms, Williams had better go and sign Senna."

"To my mind, it comes down to fair play or the lack of it. Money, a trigger for the problems after Hungary, is now no longer an issue for me."

Mansell said he planned to stay in auto racing by competing in the Indy Car World Series in the United States.

The driver, who lives in Clearwater, Florida, met with officials of the Lola team, which competes in the World Series, during feverish negotiations before the announcement.

Mansell also talked to Frank Williams

and to the McLaren team's boss, Ron Dennis, soon after winning the pole position on Saturday.

Mansell said that three-time world champion Alain Prost of France, who took a year off after being dismissed by Ferrari, "had been committed for months to drive with Williams" in 1993.

Prost said on the French television station TF1 that he has been negotiating with the Williams-Renault team and would continue talks Monday.

Mansell said his problems with Williams were started by Ayrton Senna's offer to drive "for nothing" with the team, which dominated the 1992 championship and is expected to be the best again in 1993.

Senna, the 1991 world champion, made his bid soon after the Hungarian Grand Prix, when Mansell clinched the world driver's title five races before the end of the season.

Senna, who drives with McLaren, said he wanted to join a winning team to boost his chances of winning a fourth world title.

His contract with McLaren runs out

this year and he has talked about taking a year out of the sport.

Senna said Sunday he had not signed any contract with the British-French team.

"I have not reached any final agreement with Williams at all," he said. "My chances with them may have improved a little, but we shall just have to wait and see."

"I am really sorry for Nigel's decision," Senna said. "I am not the cause of his retirement. His problems were triggered by Prost's arrival at Williams."

Senna's transfer to Williams still appeared to be uncertain despite Mansell's departure. The Brazilian and Prost had bitter relations when they were teammates at McLaren.

Mansell once before announced his retirement from Formula One racing, in 1990 while at Ferrari, but changed his mind when Williams-Renault made an offer for 1991.

Mansell said he had not slept well on Saturday night and had spent hours worrying about ending his career.

"I am not yet ready to retire completely," he said. "I still love motor racing and I still want to win. So, I may look at the Indy Car World Series and see what opportunities are available, if any."

The Williams team said it "deeply regrets" Mansell's decision.

"Everyone at Williams thanks him for the remarkable efforts he has put in while in the cockpit and we wish him a happy future in his retirement from Formula One," said Frank Williams.

Mansell's retirement meant that, within weeks of clinching the drivers' and constructors' championships, Williams have lost the services of both their current drivers.

Veteran Riccardo Patrese of Italy announced last week that he was leaving Williams for Benetton next year.

Mansell has won a record 28 pole positions and 29 Grand Prix races. Nicknamed the British Lion for his aggressive, fearless driving, he had become the first English driver to win a world F-1 title since James Hunt in 1976.

(AP, Reuters)

## Senna Wins At Monza as Problems Hit Williams Cars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONZA, Italy — Ayrton Senna raced into the lead with only five laps left to win Sunday's Italian Grand Prix as the Williams-Renault cars, which had dominated the season, encountered mechanical problems and suffered a major setback.

It was the 32-year-old Brazilian's 36th Formula One triumph and his third this season in a McLaren-Honda.

Martin Brundle of Britain was second by 17.05 seconds, with his Benetton-Ford teammate, Michael Schumacher of Germany, 24.37 seconds back.

Nigel Mansell, who had announced his retirement from Formula One just hours before starting in the pole position, withdrew on the 42d lap with hydraulic pressure problems that affected his gearbox.

He had made a scorching start and led for the opening 20 laps before encountering the hydraulic pressure problems.

His Italian teammate, Riccardo Patrese, who had led from lap 20 to lap 48, then slowed dramatically with what looked like suspension problems, allowing Senna to speed past. Patrese, instead of getting the first victory by an Italian driver in 26 years at Monza, finished fifth, behind Gerhard Berger in a McLaren-Honda.

Senna, who started from front row, trailed the faster Williamses in third place for most of the race. He completed the 53 laps, or 307.4 kilometers (191.009 miles), in 1 hour, 18 minutes, 15.349 seconds, for an average speed of 235.689 kph (146.450 mph).

"I could not match Nigel and Riccardo at the start," Senna said. "They were pushing each other, I just tried to stay in touch and hoped something would happen."

Berger had made a sensational comeback after starting in a spare car from the pits lane.

For Brundle, it was the best finish of his career. It may help him find a seat next year, when he is replaced at Benetton by Patrese.

His previous best Formula One placing was a third, although he did finish second in the United States in 1984 driving a Tyrrell, only to be disqualified for a technical fault.

It was another bad day for the home team, Ferrari, as Jean Alesi of France was stopped by a faulty gasoline pump on the 13th lap while he was in fourth place.

His Italian teammate, Ivan Capelli, spun off on the same lap.

Italy's Andrea De Cesaris, in a Tyrrell, finished sixth, one lap behind.

The race was a tough one, with only 11 drivers classified as finishers from the 26-car field.

The victory gave Senna 46 points in the world championship standings, putting him in a third-place tie with Patrese.

Schumacher climbed to second with 47 points.

Mansell held an unbeatable overall lead of 98 points, despite retirement.

The next Grand Prix in the 16th-stage championship is to be raced at Estoril in Portugal on Sept. 27.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)



Orioles' catcher Chris Hoiles couldn't hold on to the ball as the Brewers' John Jaha slid home during the first inning in Baltimore.

## Eldred Wins His 7th Straight As Brewers Stop Orioles, 3-1

The Associated Press

Rookie Cal Eldred won his seventh straight start, striking out a career-high 12 in his first complete game, as the Milwaukee Brewers stopped the struggling Orioles, 3-1, on Sunday in Baltimore.

Baltimore, blanked by Jaime Navarro on Saturday night, has lost six of seven and leads the third-place Brewers by just one game in the AL East.

Eldred (8-1) allowed four hits and walked one in lowering his ERA to 1.26 after 10 starts. He had pitched 23 straight shutout innings until Tim Lincecum led off the eighth with a triple and scored on a groundout by Bill Ripken. Still, Eldred has given up only three runs in his last 57 innings.

Milwaukee got all the offense it needed in the second inning on singles by Greg Vaughn and Kevin Seitzer, an RBI double by Dave Nilsson and Scott Fletcher's run-scoring groundout.

The Brewers made it 3-1 in the ninth when Pat Listach doubled and scored on a single by Darryl Hamilton.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 2: In Boston, Travis Fryman drove in three runs,

and Detroit capitalized on defensive lapses to beat the Red Sox.

Tony Phillips scored in the first when he singled and stole two bases, taking advantage of Eric Wedge, who was starting just his fourth major league game at catcher.

The Tigers made the score 4-0 against John Doyson (7-5) with

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three runs in the fourth. One was unearned after right fielder Tom Brunansky overran Scott Livingstone's single for an error.

Twins 6, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett drove in his 100th run and Shane Mack hit a leadoff homer as Minnesota stopped California.

Mack's 15th homer came on the first pitch from Julio Valera (7-10), the fourth time this year Mack has led off the game with a home run. He also doubled in the third inning, moved to third on Jeff Reboulet's bunt and scored when Puckett grounded out to shortstop.

Despite breaking his string of five consecutive hits on the play, Puckett reached the 100-RBI pla-

teau for the second time in his career. He had 121 RBIs in 1988, as well as 99 in 1987, and 96 in 1986.

Royals 3, Yankees 0: In New York, Dennis Rasmussen, released by two organizations earlier this season, pitched seven shutout innings in his debut with Kansas City.

Kevin Kuslofski gave the Royals a 1-0 lead in the second with his third homer of the season, a line drive into the right field stands off Melido Perez (12-14). Jim Eschenreich's RBI single in the sixth and Gary Thurman's RBI single in the seventh produced the other runs.

In games played Saturday:

Blue Jays 4, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Jack Morris became Toronto's first-ever 19-game winner as the Blue Jays increased their lead in the American League East to four games. The Blue Jays widened their edge over Baltimore, which lost to Milwaukee, 5-0.

In his first season with Toronto, Morris (19-5) had been tied with Dave Stieb, who won 18 in 1990, for the team record in victories. Morris gave up one earned run on six hits in seven innings.

The Blue Jays got to Dan Smith early, scoring one run in the first inning and three more in the second. Devon White led off the game with a single, stole second, was sacrificed to third and scored on Joe Carter's sacrifice fly.

White hit a three-run double in the second. Pat Tabler singled with two outs, Pat Borders doubled and Alfredo Griffin walked, bringing up White.

Twins 7, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett had four hits, including a homer and two doubles, and drove in two runs, helping Mike Trombley to his first major-league victory as Minnesota stopped California.

Puckett hit his 19th homer off Bert Blyleven in the first inning.

Yankees 11, Royals 9: In New York, Randy Velarde's three-run, seventh-inning homer carried the Yankees to their sixth straight victory.

George Brett collected four hits in five at-bats to draw within 18 of 3,000 career hits for the Royals.

Tigers 9, Red Sox 5: In Boston, Detroit took full advantage of Roger Clemens, who was having unusual control problems.

A bases-loaded walk by Clemens in the third forced in one Tiger run, and two walks by Clemens in the fifth led to two more Detroit runs. In the seventh, the Tigers broke the game open and chased Clemens with five runs.

Atletides 5, Mariners 4: In Oakland, California, Mike Moore won for the first time in five starts as Oakland stopped Seattle in a game that saw 12 pitchers. Rookie Tony Lincecum hit his third home run for Oakland, a two-run shot in the second, to put the A's up, 2-0, off starter Tim Lincecum.

Brewers 5, Orioles 0: In Baltimore, Jaime Navarro pitched his third shutout and snapped a personal three-game losing streak. Greg Vaughn's two-run single capped a four-run first off Craig Leffler.

Indians 5, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Glenallen Hill's tie-breaking single in a two-run eighth handed Cleveland its third straight victory. Brock Jacoby's sacrifice fly capped the winning rally off Kirk McCaskill.

### SIDELINES

#### Maradona Arrives to Cheers in Seville

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — Diego Maradona, set to sign for Spanish soccer league club Sevilla, arrived here Sunday to a rapturous welcome by thousands of banner-waving fans cheering "Diego!"

Maradona-mania swept the city, where the former Argentine captain's disputed transfer from Napoli has been taken for granted. "Maradona arrives today!" read the headline of a sports newspaper.

But Napoli issued a strongly-worded statement before their league match at Foggia on Sunday in which they said there had been no offer from Sevilla for Maradona. "There have been no negotiations with Sevilla, no official offer," it said. Maradona, who is still under contract to Napoli until June 30, 1993, said before leaving Buenos Aires that he thought the transfer deal had been settled.

#### Chavez Stops Camacho to Keep Title

LAS VEGAS (Combined Dispatches) — Julio Cesar Chavez retained the WBC super lightweight title in a fight with Hector (Macho) Camacho before a crowd of 19,100. Chavez battered Camacho for 11 of the 12 rounds, closing his left eye and cutting him above the right, smashing his body and almost knocking him down in the final round on Saturday.

But Napoli issued a strongly-worded statement before their league match at Foggia on Sunday in which they said there had been no offer from Sevilla for Maradona. "There have been no negotiations with Sevilla, no official offer," it said. Maradona, who is still under contract to Napoli until June 30, 1993, said before leaving Buenos Aires that he thought the transfer deal had been settled.

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#### Kenya's Drop Out of Cuba Cup Events

NAIROBI (Combined Dispatches) — Top Kenyan athletes, including double world record holder Moses Kiptanyi, have pulled out of the African team for the World Cup in Havana later this month.

The secretary of the Kenya Amateur Athletics Association, David Okeyo, said Kiptanyi had withdrawn because he was too tired to run after a busy season. Other runners who pulled out include Olympic 800-meter silver medalist Nixon Kiprotich, 10,000-meter silver medalist Richard Chelimo and 5,000-meter silver medalist Paul Bitok.

Meanwhile, in Huzhou, Ontario, Simon Lessing of England won the World Triathlon Championships with a time of 1:49:03 on Saturday. Rainer Müller of Germany was second in 1:49:28, and Rob Barril of Holland took the bronze in 1:49:42.

#### For the Record

An Italian competitor in the Paris-Moscow-Beijing Rally was seriously hurt when he was thrown through the windshield of his Land Rover during a leg of the race on Saturday.

User Friendly completed a hat trick of European classic triumphs this season by cruising to victory in the St. Leger in Doncaster, England, on Saturday. The 7-4 favorite also won the English and Irish Oaks. (AFP)

Rayo Vallecano, newly promoted to the first division, this weekend became the second Spanish soccer club to demand that the press pay to report their matches.

(Reuters)

## Pratt's Homer Lifts Phillies Over Pirates

The Associated Press

A home run that didn't look quite right helped the Phillies beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-3, on Sunday in Philadelphia.

With two runners on base and the score tied 3-3 in the eighth inning, rookie Todd Pratt hit a 2-2 pitch from Bob Patterson (6-3) that appeared to hit the yellow line just below the left-field foul pole.

The ball bounced back onto the field but was ruled a home run.

Dave Hollins started the rally with a one-out single and moved to third when John Kruk singled, his third hit of the game. Kruk moved to second on the throw to third.

"I'm glad it was a home run," Pratt said. "I thought it was going to go foul. I just got lucky I guess."

Winner Terry Mulholland (13-10) pitched a six-hitter in gaining his league-leading 11th complete game. Mulholland improved his record at Veterans Stadium to 9-3 in his last 15 starts.

The Pirates tied the score, 3-3, in the eighth. With one out, Gary Rodden tripped and scored on Jay Bell's

single. The hit extended Bell's hitting streak to a career-high 18 straight.

Brewers 9, Astros 2: In Houston, Charlie Liebrandt pitched six strong innings and drove in a run, helping Atlanta extend its winning streak to nine games.

Liebrandt (12-6) struck out seven and didn't walk a batter until the seventh when he walked three, the last forcing home Jeff Bagwell.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Mike Stanton replaced Liebrandt and struck out pinch-hitter Rafael Ramirez to end the threat.

Ron Gant hit a three-run homer, his 13th, in the eighth off Xavier Hernandez. Francisco Cabrera hit a two-run pinch homer in the ninth.

Pirates 9, Phillies 7: In Philadelphia, Jay Bell tripped home the tying run and scored on Andy Van Slyke's single as Pittsburgh rallied for three runs in the ninth to stop Philadelphia.

Dave Hollins, who drove in five

runs for the Phillies, hit a three-run homer in the eighth off Stan Belinda for a 7-6 lead. But the Pirates came back and won for the 10th time in 13 games.

Expos 4, Mets 1: In Montreal, Dennis Martinez matched a career high with his 16th victory and Tim Wallach hit a three-run homer for Montreal. Martinez gave up five hits, including Chico Walker's home run in the ninth, struck out four and walked one for his sixth complete game.

Wallach's ninth homer of the season put the Expos ahead in the second after leadoff singles by Larry Walker and Greg Colburn.

The homer to center came on a full count and was put at 410 feet.

Bret Barberie hit a sacrifice fly in the eighth to score Larry Walker with Expos' fourth run.

Brewers 9, Astros 2: In Houston, Dave Justice homered twice and drove in four runs as Atlanta won its eighth straight game.

Trailing, 3-2, Atlanta scored four times in the fifth inning. Mark Lemke walked, David Noid singled

and the runners advanced on a sacrifice bunt by Otis Nixon. Terry Pendleton hit an RBI single and Justice hit a three-run homer.

Justice hit his 17th home run in the seventh, making it 7-3.

The Braves added a run in the eighth on an RBI single by Rafael Belliard. They increased their lead to 9-3 in the ninth when Ron Gant singled and later scored on an error by pitcher Doug Jones.

Cardinals 11, Cubs 3: In St. Louis, Missouri, Ray Lankford, Felix Jose and Todd Zeile all homered, giving the Cardinals 50 home runs for the season at home, their highest total since 51 in 1970.

Dodgers 7, Giants 0: In Los Angeles, Pedro Astacio pitched his third shutout in seven major league starts, lowering his ERA to 1.56.

Mike Piazza, who along with Astacio were among five rookies in the lineup for Los Angeles, hit his first major league homer, a three-run shot in the fifth inning.

Mike Sharperson opened the inning with a lead-off single, the second of his three hits, and Mitch Webster singled. Eric Karros walked on a wild pitch that scored Sharperson, and Piazza homered.

Reds 7, Padres 4: In San Diego, Jose Rijo pitched eighth shutout innings and hit a two-run single as Cincinnati hammered Bruce Hurst, who allowed five runs on 12 hits in 7 1/3 innings, including Barry Larkin's solo homer in the eighth.

Larkin hit a 0-1 pitch to left-center for his 11th homer leading off the three-run inning. After Hurst gave up a single to Reggie Sanders and a one-out double to Joe Oliver, Padres manager Greg Maddux pulled an odd move. Jeremy Hernandez came on, intentionally walked pinch hitter Jeff Branson to lead the bases, then was pulled for Rich Rodriguez.

Rodriguez then struck out pinch hitter Cesar Hernandez but gave up Rijo's single on a full-count pitch, scoring Sanders and Oliver.

## Faldo Captures European Open by 3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUNNINGDALE, England — Nick Faldo captured his third straight European tour golf title on Sunday by winning the European Open by three strokes over Robert Karlsson of Sweden with final round of five-under-par 65.

Faldo won the British Open in mid-July and added the Scandinavian Masters title two weeks later. Since then he finished tied for second in his only other event, the U.S. PGA championship.

He completed the European Open with an 18-under-par total of 262.

Karlsson, who began the final

round one stroke behind, took the lead briefly with three birdies on the first six holes but could only par the last 12 holes as Faldo surged.

The 23-year-old Swede took second place with 265 after a final round of 67, while Mark James of Britain was third at 266 after a 65.

Bruce Lietzke of the United States struggled in tough conditions but held on for a two-stroke lead over Greg Norman of Australia heading into Sunday's fourth round of the Canadian Open.

Lietzke, who led by four after the second round, shot a one-over-par 73 Saturday on the Glen Abbey course at Oakville, Ontario, and saw his lead cut in half.

With the pins tucked and the course playing to its full length after heavy rain Thursday, birdies were scarce. Only two players shot better than 70.

Norman was steady until he pushed his approach shot into water on the final hole for his only bogey of the day and finished with a round of one-over 71.

Naomichi Ozaki, leader after the first and third rounds, held on to win the Suntory Open near Tokyo by two shots with a nine-under total of 279, despite bogeying two of the last four holes to route to a final round of one-over 73.

(Reuters, AP)



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